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Mexicans Bring Romance To Drab Part of Chicago In Their Box-Car Villages

30,000 NOW MAKE CITY THEIR HOME

Courteous and Kind, With Love for Art, They Are Welcomed by All

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Here and there in sullen streets they make their bright presence known, these Mexicans, latest of Chicago's immigrant groups.

A few pieces of dashing red and blue or burnt orange pottery among the vegetables in a grocery store window. Dwarf gardens coaxed to grow corn, chile peppers, little red tomatillos and even a few gay flowers in front of a box-car dwelling. Posters, red and green bordered, on settlement house bulletin boards announcing a fiesta or the playing of a banda Mexicana. Weathered Fords wearing vivid bunting for a Latin-American holiday. By such signs you know the Mexicans have come.

Chicago, which has seen so many streams of immigrants pour into its dingy back quarters, was rather slow to take notice of the newcomers from beyond the Rio Grande. So many races—Poles, Italians, Jews, Greeks—had come and gone in these quick-changing neighborhoods, where few live who can afford to move, that the Mexicans filtered in little observed.

But now they have become one of the important foreign groups in Chicago. The recent census reported their numbers grown from 1224 in 1920 to more than 30,000 in the present year. Chicago has become the fourth Mexican city in the United States, following only after three close to the Mexican border.

Settlement residents and social workers have much to say about the new settlers. "They're so courteous, we love to have them around." "They're gentle and orderly." "As a race they are artistic." Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary E. McDowell and other settlement leaders agree in their appreciation of the Mexicans. No type, they say, could be more unlike the swashbuckling, law-defying Mexican "greaser" of the border movie films. Whether they be of the Spanish strain or of the sturdy, black-haired Indian stock, they bring with them a certain Latin courtesy and charm of manner that delights their American friends.

Of course they have their faults, but their defects just don't happen to be anything like the ones the movies depict. Lawlessness is the last thing anybody would accuse them of. "The Mexicans have not become a large enough problem to the Chicago police to make the need for special reporting of their numbers seem necessary," noted Mrs. Kenneth Rich,

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India's Living Standard Based on Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, India

WHILE in the United States standards of living are frequently judged by the number of motorcars owned by the family, in India livestock takes the place of the automobile. California may have a car for every five persons, but in India animals average two to every three persons.

The livestock population in British India at the last census totaled 216,819,000, oxen and buffaloes alone numbering 151,146,000. Sheep and goats accounted for 61,897,000 of the grand total; while horses, ponies, mules, donkeys and camels numbered 3,776,000.

Hoover Rejects Every Plea For Special Session

Cannot Legislate Ourselves Out of Slump, He Says, But Can Work Out

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—The recently renewed progressive demand for a special session of Congress to appropriate funds for unemployment relief was challenged in two quarters today.

President Hoover assailed the proposal as disruptive of healing processes he holds are definitely under way in the economic situation.

The people's lobby, a left-wing group of the Progressive faction, bluntly questioned their sincerity in agitating for a special session.

In facing the Progressive clamor for an extra session the President made it clear that he was also unmoved by petitions from other sources on behalf of the World Court. Several organizations, particularly religious, have called on the President to summon the Senate into action before the regular session, so as to insure the ratification of the revised and long-pending World Court protocols.

The President favors such approval, but other factors enter into the question of convening a special session of the Senate. That chamber has been hostile to his Administration from practically the very beginning. Its makeup in the next Congress will be even more so.

Further, it is not at all certain that even an early summoning of the Senate would dispose of the World Court issue before the regular session convened. There are a number of Administration leaders, as well as Progressives, who are opposed to ratification.

The convening of Congress will see an intensification of the bitter political campaign already under way. Every phase of the opposition to the President will concentrate its fire on him. With a working minority in the two chambers he will be hard pressed.

To avoid precipitating this clash the President turned down all special session suggestions. Business leaders by formal expressions of opinion have backed him in this course.

"I have had a number of memorials from various associations, chiefly religious," the President said, "and statements in the press in respect to an extra session. I do not propose to call an extra session of Congress. I know of nothing that would so disturb the healing processes now undoubtedly going on in the economic situation.

"We cannot legislate ourselves out of a world economic depression; we can and will work ourselves out. A poll of the members of Congress would show that a large majority agree with me in opposing an extra session."

Did Molly Stark Have Picture Done? Historians Differ

CONCORD, N. H., May 23 (AP)—The question of whether Molly Stark, celebrated wife of the famous revolutionary general, John Stark, ever had her features recorded for posterity on canvas, has precipitated a warm discussion.

A western railroad, which has named one of its limited trains for the heroine, wanted to obtain an authentic picture for advertising purposes. A New York art gallery said the thing was simple, for it had an excellent portrait of Mrs. Stark by John Singleton Copley.

A Philadelphia museum differed pointing out that it had a Molly Stark portrait, but it bore little resemblance to the one in New York.

Now to complicate matters further, Maj. Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society of Concord, and Mrs. Charles Frederick Morris Stark, also of this city and the wife of a sixth generation descendant of General John Stark and Mrs. Molly Stark, have entered the controversy on opposing sides.

Major Hammond said today that the New York and Philadelphia portraits were not only of different women but, "in my opinion, neither is a likeness of the wife of General Stark.

After referring to the fact that Mrs. Stark has raised a family of 11 children, did much of the housework on two farms, and found time to accompany the General on more than one of his campaigns, Major Hammond said: "If Molly Stark had the disposition—and the money—to hire a famous portrait painter to immortalize her strong, but probably by no means beautiful, features on canvas, she has not been correctly described in legend and story."

For years, Major Hammond said, the New Hampshire Historical Society has conducted an unsuccessful quest for an authentic likeness of Molly Stark and is now convinced the thing is impossible.

Mrs. Stark, on the other hand regards as one of her most cherished possessions a photograph of the New York gallery's "Molly Stark" which she feels certain was painted from life.

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HOOVER CALLS CORNELL MARKER COURAGE TRIBUTE

President Dedicates New Memorial to School's War Heroes

ITHACA, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—President Hoover, dedicating Cornell University's war memorial today, saw in the occasion a tribute to the service of all university men.

In erecting such memorials, he said, the country does not seek to glorify war or perpetuate hatreds, but seeks instead to commemorate the courage, devotion, and sacrifice of those who gave their lives for their fellows and their country.

"We do not condemn our own action," he said, "or belittle the high motives and ideals which based our efforts when we acknowledge that the war was a catastrophe."

The President spoke by radio from his summer camp on the Rapidan in Virginia.

The ceremonies marked the fourteenth anniversary o fthe day when Capt. Edward I. Tinkham of Montclair, N. J., led a small group composed principally of Cornell men into the world conflict. The memorial is to 264 men from 33 states and four foreign lands.

Many of the parents of the men who made the supreme sacrifice, as well as relatives and friends of those who did not come back from the war, gathered to hear the address of the President.

They also heard Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the university, and Frank H. Hiscock, chairman of its board of trustees, deliver addresses accepting the $600,000 memorial erected by gifts from 6251 alumni and relatives of the war heroes.

The four buildings comprising the memorial group are a part of the new men's residential group. They will house approximately 100 men students. Many of the rooms are inscribed as memorials to individuals.

President Hoover said:

Fourteen years ago this morning an American combatant unit carried to the Aisne front the first American battle flag borne in the Great War and gave the first visual demonstration that the might of the New World was mustering for the decisive issue.

This unit was composed almost entirely of undergraduates of Cornell University and was under the leadership of Capt. Edward Tinkham, a Cornell student in the class of 1914. It was the forerunner of a mighty army of American youth that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Youth of Chicago Challenged to Get Better Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—A challenge to Chicago's boys and girls to [illegible] about [illegible] through greater [illegible] individual responsibility [illegible] was the feature of the Central Civic Assembly [illegible] this first annual Youth Week.

What good [illegible] the meeting of young citizens was demonstrated through a series of pageants on the great stage of the Chicago Civic Opera House, whose orchestra [illegible] For the evening by [illegible] High School Orchestra, and [illegible] and balconies were filled with the city's youth and their parents.

The culmination of the evening's festivities was the awarding of seven college scholarships and over 100 gold medals to students who, through their ability for leadership as shown in their schools, gave promise of becoming outstanding examples of good citizenship.

The boys were reminded by one of the speakers that their government would be just as good as each and everyone helped to make it. The girls were told that when they came into the possession of those rights of citizenship which women had so lately won, it was not these rights in themselves, but acceptance of the responsibilities they symbolized, which really mattered.

It is planned to establish Youth Week as a permanent institution here, supplanting the boys' and girls' weeks.

Many Still Idle in Massachusetts, But 10,000,000 'Workers' Are Imported

Although unemployment is still prevalent in numerous Massachusetts industries, fruit harvesting labor of some kinds is so scarce that 10,000,000 workers have been brought into the State from Georgia to assist the fruit growers, according to a report from the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

The advantage of these out-of-state workers is that although they are highly organized they are not governed by union hours. They have been at work for three weeks on the apple blossoms, but will be available later for other farmers who raise clover and flowers.

All together these workers weigh only a ton, for they are honey bees, which have been shipped into all parts of the State by the Purchasing Department of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

In a cold, late spring like this, the bureau points out, these bees have been particularly valuable in making certain that every apple blossom receives due attention, and that a fruitful season will follow. The reason for "importing" the bees, it is explained, is to provide for the increased scattering of pollen from one blossom to another. Without the bees, which carry out this process, there would be no fruit. In addition to the bees distributed by the farm bureau, one large orchardist brought in 250 pounds for use on his own farm.

With the growing number of fruit trees in Massachusetts and with the inroads made on native bees by improper spraying on the part of careless people, the native bee population has not increased fast enough to take care of the increasing demand of the fruit growers.

Last year some shipments of bees from the South were brought in by a few orchardists and county extension services. The experiment proved satisfactory and this year the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, which maintains a cooperative purchasing department, was asked to take over the work and put it on a sound commercial footing. The bees were offered to fruit growers all over the State. The response was even larger than expected; so great, in fact, that on account of the increase in volume the farm bureau was able to make a price considerably lower than that originally contemplated.

Many of the bees brought in will form the foundation for large permanent hives, for some fruit growers are sure to become interested in them and in the production of honey, and will keep them along as a part of their permanent operations. Others will give them away, or allow them to escape and go where they will. With each shipment was sent a queen to act as the head of the hive.

Planes Rush to 'Save' New York; Boston in Readiness for Fleet

1,000,000 Persons Expected to Witness Evolutions in New England

Weather Delays Maneuvers Over Metropolis—Long Island Is Buzzing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Bringing across the sky in wedge and columnar formations like some vast inesscic migration, the nation's air defense forces made rendesvous on Long Island yesterday.

Soon after midday the steady drone of the first group of 29 airplanes of the Seventh Bombardment Squadron throbbed out in the west, their golden wings etched against a brilliant blue sky. All through the afternoon and until nightfall the units of the first air division of the United States Army came, swinging in wide, graceful circles around the fields, and swooping down to land in groups with a precision and daring that showed their pilots were among the world's finest and most seasoned airmen. They had taken off from Dayton, O., early in the morning and raced 600 miles across the continent to New York to challenge a hypothetical invading force.

At Mitchel Field alone 313 planes alighted during the afternoon and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Final plans for the greatest aerial exhibition ever held in New England are completed and maneuvers of the largest air fleet ever assembled under a single command is expected to be viewed by nearly 1,000,000 people when the major demonstration events take place in Boston Monday noon.

Maneuvers scheduled for Monday are dependent upon weather conditions and Boston's army air officials were unable to say today whether unfavorable conditions on Monday would merely cause postponement or whether it might mean complete cancellation of the exhibition. Following the demonstrations and the review of the aerial parade, radio orders will be given to the division commanders in the planes as to their next objective and the routes to be followed, which are expected to be as widely diversified as possible to enable more people to see at least a portion of the great air fleet.

The first group of planes is scheduled to zoom up from the western horizon around 10 a. m. tomorrow.

STRIKE THREAT INVOLVES RAIL PAY CUT ISSUE

Board's Report Ready on Louisiana Road Dispute but Is Withheld

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—A strike threat on a 650-mile railway is causing concern to the Administration in view of the decision of eastern rail executives to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a freight rate increase. The railroad is the Louisiana & Arkansas, and the controversy is over a proposed wage cut which the executives seek to impose because of the business depression. A preliminary board of mediation was unable to settle the dispute and President Hoover named an emergency board, under authority of the Railroad Labor Act.

At the White House the [illegible] announced that [illegible] the emergency board [illegible] and that it will not be made public [illegible] pending a report to the President. [illegible] the board has [illegible] to the President [illegible] to forestall [illegible] the wage question in general, then extraordinary steps are being taken to settle an overdue controversy.

The circumstances in the Louisiana & Arkansas wage dispute are such as to indicate in some quarters that a wage cut cannot possibly be imposed by an outside board. This railroad is the result of a merger of two smaller roads, Aug. 1, 1929. At the time of the merger the rates of pay on the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company were increased. On Feb. 1, the executives of the combined company ordered a new wage scale, with a reduction of 5 cents an hour for shop craftsmen, putting the rate back to what was paid prior to Aug. 1, 1929, on the L. & A. and 5 cents higher than had been paid on the Louisiana line. Other employees had been subjected to a 12½-cent cut. The total monthly saving of the shop craft cut would amount only to $2000.

The purpose of summoning an emergency board, it is pointed out, is to secure a report which will guide the opinion of the public in apportioning blame for a strike. The unusual decision of the White House not to make the report public, it is argued, can only arise from the present tense situation between Capital and Labor over the subject of wages in the nation-wide depression. A report urging a wage cut, it is asserted, would seem to have the official sanction of the Administration, and coming at this juncture would be interpreted in the light of the national controversy irrespective of the peculiar local circumstances that affected it.

All-India Congress Open to Proposal

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, May 23—Absence of an All-India National Congress delegate from the coming London conference does not necessarily imply that the Congress will not accept such a constitution as London may draft, according to Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma intimated in an interview that the Congress would in any event examine the proposals and accept them if India's interests were safeguarded.

The official position concerning the attitude of the federal structure committee to the British Government's proposals to meet in London June 20 is that all the replies received from the members and the information thus acquired have been submitted to the Secretary of State for India. A reply from Mahatma Gandhi was among those cabled to London.

Reports in the Indian press state the Government has arranged passages for the committee sailing from Bombay June 12.

INDEPENDENCE MOVE STARTED IN PORTO RICO

Unionist Party Displeased at Court's Rejection of Designation

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 23 (By UP)—As Gov. Theodore Roosevelt flew north yesterday to confer with President Hoover in Washington, leaders of the Unionist Party met at Ponce and voted to work for the complete independence of the island.

The Unionist leaders, including Antonio R. Barcelo, Senator, former President of the Senate and a political power here, declared their decision upon the result of a supreme court ruling denying them the use of the name "Unionist Party."

The court held that under the election law the Porto Rican Alliance had [illegible] the right to use the name as part of [illegible] Party and [illegible] dent of the opposition until [illegible] Governor Roosevelt's trip [illegible] with the party's executive committee [illegible] Governor Roosevelt probably will remain in the North until mid-July.

Canadian Pensions Given to 147,686

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 23—Out of an estimated population of 9,934,500 during the year 1930, in Canada, 147,686 persons were receiving pensions of one kind or another. The total amount paid out in pensions during 1930 was $56,757,209.

This information was tabled in the House of Commons Thursday in reply to an order for return. The return reveals that 68 persons in 1930 were receiving pensions amounting to $34,756, arising out of the Northwest rebellion.

European war pensioners totaled 86,345 and the amount they received came to $44,234,232. In addition to this, 2229 veterans were in receipt of allowances totaling $318,029.

Pensions arising out of militia service numbered 1093 and the amount received was $865,176. One person was in receipt of a pension arising out of civil flying, of $346.

Information supplied by the Department of Labor indicated 57,950 persons were in receipt of old-age pensions, amounting to $11,314,670, during 1930.

'Eleemosynary' Proves 'Waterloo' of 40 Spellers

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Forty spellers, the pick of the 1200 pupils who attend continuation school after work, failed to spell "eleemosynary" in a spelling bee last night and finally agreed the schoolmaster, Dr. John H. Finley, should be declared the winner. Dr. Finley is a former commissioner of education.

The contest had proceeded with little disruption until that word was struck and the 25 remaining contestants failed. Dr. Finley spelled it correctly. Some of the stumbling words proved to be "analogous", "malign" and "utility."

SPAIN DECREES FULL FREEDOM IN RELIGION

All Creeds Authorized and Denominations Are Put on Equal Basis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 23—In a decree explaining Spain's new freedom of religious worship, the Minister of Justice states that this freedom conforms to international law for the people of western Europe by virtue of complementary agreement with the League of Nations.

The example of Poland is mentioned as well as Ireland and Bavaria, which are dominantly Roman Catholic. Spain, it is pointed out, has developed a religious policy in Morocco of "greater understanding" than in the home country itself. The decrees comprise the following articles:

1. No one is obliged to manifest his religious service in connection with any of his public duties or relationship with any department of the state. Functionaries, both civil and military, must abstain from inquiring into religious ceremonies adopted by their subordinates.

2. No one is obliged to take part in a festival, ceremony, practices or exercises of a religious nature.

3. All creeds are authorized and expression may be given to them by means of private and public worship without other limitations than those imposed by rules and regulations established for the purpose of public order.

Elections to be held throughout Catalonia tomorrow will constitute a further step toward the embodiment of Catalan aspirations. By the election in the municipalities, a new body named Diputacion of Generality will be formed with the task of drafting Catalonia's statute and bill of rights to be presented to the Constituent Assembly.

The provisional executive, Col. Francisco Macia, attributes the greatest importance to this polling, but this significance is discounted in many quarters owing to dissatisfaction regarding the distribution of seats and Colonel Macia's actions which have led to important abstentions.

The Regionalist League, formerly Monarchist, has intimated nonparticipation in the elections, a step which is regretted in Colonel Macia's statement, and the right wing Catalan Republican Party also announces its abstention. Therefore the Cabinet will be only from groups forming the so-called Esquerra Republicana.

Tardy Licensees In Chicago Help Pay City's Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—Without money to pay police or firemen, because of delay in taxes, Chicago is looking around to see where it can pick up a little cash.

Policemen have been arresting motorists who have failed to take out 1931 licenses, hunting up restaurants and junk yards similarly amiss, and even looking around for dogs without up-to-date license tags.

While nearly 3000 delinquents have been rounded up by the police in the last two days, a new record for the city, and $75,000 has been rung up on the municipal cash register, this obviously is but a dribble. As the city pay roll mounts up at the rate of $1,000,000 a week and the school pay roll at another $1,000,000, it is going to take more than dog licenses to pull Chicago out of the hole.

Bigger bait lies in the telephone company's debt of $4,000,000 which the city is moving toward. The company pays the city liberally for the use of streets and alleys, but pending the settlement of a new telephone ordinance it has held up its money. It would be enough to pay city salaries for a month.

Former Mayor Thompson vetoed the ordinance submitted to him. Mayor Cermak is reported to be hurrying up a new one.

Back taxes supply a much richer field. The county board yesterday authorized the appointment of an attorney to start suits for collection. It is reported $16,000,000 is in sight here.

Summer Antarctic Cruises Real Picnics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

RESPONDING to a civic welcome here when he returned from the British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, Sir Douglas Mawson said that apart from occasional hurricanes, summer cruises in the antarctic were really picnics, teeming with interest.

Sir Douglas said the expedition had raised the flag over practically one-third of the antarctic continent. Several new lands were added to the map.

"In the 1911 expedition, and the two cruises of this expedition," Sir Douglas added, "we have covered an area of 110 degrees that practically no other expeditions have touched."

League Action Brings Reich To Crossroads

Customs Union Plan Puts Test Between 'Active' and Peace Policies

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 23—The action taken on the German-Austrian customs union plan by the League of Nations Council is serving to bring to a head the struggle between the two forces that have been contending for mastery over the Reich's foreign policy ever since the passing on of Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

The common goal of German statesmen is to speed up the liberation of Germany from a position of dependence on the former allied nations, consequent upon defeat in the World War.

Whereas Dr. Stresemann pursued this aim through patient coöperation with the allies, and Dr. Julius Curtius, the present Foreign Minister, is believed to regard himself as the upholder of Dr. Stresemann's legacy, the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, is known to favor more "activity."

Nationalist and Fascist pressure is recognized as a powerful factor weighing the scales in favor of "activity," and thus the Austro-German initiative is hailed generally as the first gesture of an independent foreign policy.

Vocal Nationalist disappointment at the "humiliating demands of the League Council" finds Liberal opinion reaffirming the dangers in which the country is drifting through flirting with Nationalist policies.

Dr. Bruening himself is known to count among his friends Nationalist political spokesmen; therefore while Dr. Bruening is sharply warned by Left parties of the fatal consequences of a facing-both-ways policy, Right groups are concentrating their resentment on Dr. Curtius, who is regarded as the last bulwark of the policy of compromise and reconciliation which they oppose.

The general opinion is that Germany's foreign policy is at the crossroads and clarity is demanded before the visit to Chequers, country home of the British Prime Minister, on which interest now centers.

On the one hand, the German industrialists' newspaper, Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung, has launched a furious attack on Dr. Curtius; on the other hand Liberal organs inquire why the German people are left in the dark as to the strength of foreign opposition to the Government's economic scheme.

Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, writing in Vorwärts, refers to the check in January when the Government tried to force the pace for a revision of reparations until made aware of the extent of the creditor nations' opposition and asks why the delusion is again allowed, and whether it is a ruse to make Dr. Curtius experience a diplomatic defeat.

Industrialists are believed to favor having the Government take a stronger line on reparations and therefore wish to supplant Dr. Curtius.

Robinson Crusoe's Island to Become Popular Resort for American Tourists

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Daniel Defoe, English author whose bicentenary is now being observed, has become an adjunct to Pan-American diplomats in their plan to stimulate inter-American tourist travel.

Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," one of the most popular works of fiction in any language, borrowed its personnel and its setting from American sources, and therefore is believed to have a potential value in stimulating the imagination of American travelers.

From Chile, there is an annual Christmas tour to Juan Fernandes Island, the habitat of the immortal "Robinson," but North American tourists have as yet little acquaintance with that interesting place.

The Pan-American Commercial Congress to be held here Oct. 5-12 will give major consideration to the encouragement of tourist travel; and in this connection the Juan Fernandez Island will be recommended as typical of many Latin-American places of great literary and historical interest which thus far have not been given due attention by international travelers.

All literary authorities agree that Daniel Defoe derived his inspiration for "Robinson Crusoe" at least in part from the experiences of Alexander Selkirk, Scottish mariner, upon Juan Fernandez Isle.

Other possible sources of inspiration were an account by Captain William Dampier of a Mosquito Indian left accidentally on this island, supposed to have suggested Crusoe's man "Friday," and the account of Captain Sharp's voyage, which told of a person who escaped from a ship wrecked on Juan Fernandez Island, rescued five years later.

Alexander Selkirk, a Scotsman, joined the expedition of Captain Dampier as sailing master of the vessel Cinque Ports, which sailed from Kinsdale on Sept. 3, 1703. After difficulties with his fellow-officers, he was put ashore on Juan Fernandez at his own request at the beginning of October, 1704. Selkirk soon overcame his melancholy, devoted himself to Scripture reading, studied navigation, hunted goats and found happiness in his lonely life. He was aided perhaps by the climate, which is reported to be mild and genial much of the year.

In January, 1709, the English vessels Duke and Duchess arrived at Juan Fernandez, and the former took Selkirk aboard, as first mate.

Selkirk's adventures soon became common talk in London. Defoe, according to one modern account, collaborated with him on a narrative account of his adventures. This joint product was abandoned, however, and Defoe turned his talent to a literary account of the Juan Fernandez outcast which, upon publication in 1719, gained great public favor and led to the prompt issuance of a second volume.

CHAIN STORES PREPARE FOR TAX CONTESTS

Indiana Decision Declared to Mark Parting of Ways With Independents

CONSOLIDATE RANKS TO MEET OPPONENTS

Trade Board Investigates Possibility They May Be Liable Under Antitrust Laws

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Intensification of the fight between independent and chain stores, and a "humanizing" of the latter are seen as two immediate effects likely to follow the decision by the Supreme Court upholding Indiana's graduated tax on chains in that state.

The chain store is now believed to handle from one-fifth to one-fourth of the total retail sales in the United States. The revolution in buying habits which the enormous increase in these chains has caused has brought independent merchants to bitter resistance, while the issue has become a dominant political matter in many communities and in some states.

The chain store is chiefly a post-war development, it is pointed out, and so rapidly have the standardized units spread that adjustments have been difficult and laws relating to the subject few.

The Supreme Court decision, declaring that chain stores are distinct enough from other retail establishments to constitute a separate class, and hence subject to different tax treatment by the State, short of confiscation, is the first landmark in the chain store's legal status.

In 1921, according to W. J. Baxter, director of the chain store research bureau, chain store sales amounted to only 4 per cent of the country's total retail trade. By 1927, chain store sales were estimated at $5,000,000,000, or 12.5 per cent of entire retail trade. By 1929 the chain store sales are supposed to have been $8,525,000,000 or close to one-fifth of the retail sales of the nation. Exact figures, however, are not available, and those placing present percentages at between one-fifth and one-fourth of retail sales are only estimates.

The Federal Trade Commission is now engaged in an elaborate exploration of chain store activities, with the object of finding out if they are liable in some cases to the antitrust laws, and incidentally to determine whether and by how much chain store prices are less than independent store prices. So fast has been the expansion of the chains that the trade commission's activity, like that of states in imposing taxes, has lagged far behind their growth.

Most of the state legislatures which have been in session this spring have now adjourned. Otherwise it is believed an immediate rush of laws similar to the graduated tax of Indiana would have been imposed. M. M. Zimmerman, chain store merchandising counsel, declares that anti-chain store legislation is pending in 37 states.

In view of this activity, it is anticipated that a counter-agitation on the part of the chains will be the immediate outcome. Executives of the chains state that they expect they can count on a great measure of sympathy and support from the millions of families which now trade at their units, because of the asserted lower prices available there.

While the chain stores apparently supply goods considerably cheaper than do independents in many communities, they are commonly accused of faults in their relation to society which have caused many critics apart from their business competitors. The federal court which originally tried the Indiana tax case summed the matter up as follows:

"The owners and operators of more than one store do not have the same general interest in the community, do not encourage their employees to maintain permanent homes in the locality where their stores are situated, leave none of their money in such community, buy their goods at a lower price, and, in general, do not have the welfare of the community in which they operate at heart."

William Collins, A. F. of L. organizer, writing in the January, 1930, issue of the American Federationist, said:

"The hours and conditions under which the employees operate in many chain stores are a destructive influence upon the individual owners and local citizen who believes in treating his employees fairly."

In this connection it is recalled that when the stores of a famous American five-and-ten-cent chain were first introduced in England, the proprietors were immediately forced to comply with minimum wage standards, which set rates of pay high in comparison to the same wages then and still paid in the United States.

NEW YORK GAS FIELD GETS HUGE GUSHER

WAYNE, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—A gas well came in with a production of 4,000,000 cubic feet a day on the George Ernest farm near here yesterday. The drilling had reached a depth of 1718 feet.

A well which started flowing at a depth of 1743 feet on the Fred Smith property was blasted yesterday and increased from 900,000 cubic feet to 1,500,000 cubic feet a day. There are 25 producing wells in the Wayne field.

CURB ON GREED FOR GAIN URGED IN PAPAL LETTER

Criticism of Mussolini Régime Seen in Reference to 'Corporate' System

VATICAN CITY, May 23 (AP)—Pope Pius XI issued his expected encyclical on Labor today in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" by Pope Leo XIII.

Entitled "Quadregisimo Anno," it was broadcast in the original Latin by the Vatican radio station HVJ.

Without mentioning Signor Mussolini's Fascist state and its basic ideal of corporate organization both of employers and employees, the Pope discussed it. He referred to the advantages of an institution which include "peaceful collaboration of the classes." But, he added that it possesses excessive bureaucratic and political character, and that "it risks serving particular political aims rather than contributing to the initiation of a better social order."

The Pontiff applied the ideals enunciated by his predecessor to modern conditions. He pleaded for better relations between Labor and Capital and stated his opposition to Communism and Socialism.

"Immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few, and those few frequently are not owners, but only trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

This free competition, he said, "permits the survival only of those who are strongest, which often means those who fight most relentlessly, who pay the least heed to the dictates of conscience."

The Pontiff characterized the modern economic life as "hard, cruel and relentless." The majesty of the state, he said, has been degraded by "intermingling and scandalous confusing of the duties and offices of civil authority and of economics."

The remedy for this situation, said he, is to apply and practice the ideals of right, reason, and Christian social philosophy regarding Capital and Labor and their mutual coöperation.

"Free competition, and still more, economic domination, must be kept within just and definite limits, and must be brought under the effective control of public authority."

Distribution of wealth, he said, must be such that "the common good of all will be promoted. In other words, the good of whole communities must be safeguarded. By these principles of social justice, one class is forbidden to exclude another from a share in the profits.

"This sacred law is violated by the irresponsible wealthy class which, in the excess of its good fortune, deems it a just state of things that it should receive everything and the laborer nothing. It is violated also by the unpropertied wage-earning class, which demands for itself all the fruits of production as being the work of its hands.

"Each class then must receive its due share, and the distribution of created goods must be brought into conformity with the demands of the common good and social justice.

"For every sincere observer is conscious that there are vast differences between the few who hold excessive wealth, and the many who live in destitution. These constitute a grave evil in modern society."

The longed-for social reconstruction, he said, must be preceded by a profound renewal of "the Christian spirit."

The condition of the economic world today "lays more snares than ever before for human frailty, because the uncertainty of economic conditions and of the whole economic régime demand the keenest straining of every energy on the part of those engaged therein," he said.

"As a result, some have become so hardened against conscience as to hold all means good which enable them to increase their profits and to safeguard against sudden changes of fortune the wealth amassed by unremitting toil."

The Pope inveighed against speculation which raises and lowers prices from mere greed for gain.

Nevertheless, he said, "those engaged in production are not forbidden to increase their fortunes in lawful and just manner. Indeed it is just that he who renders service to society and develops its wealth should himself have his proportionate share of the increased public riches, provided always that he respects the laws of God and the rights of his neighbor and uses his property in accord with faith and right reason."

High School Bands Contest for Honors

Rat-a-tat, rat-a-tat—high school bands from all over New England are passing through Boston streets today to unite at the Boston Garden this evening in a big music festival, concert and musical competition, the seventh annual affair of this kind. Eliminations were held throughout the day to select the best playing combinations for this evening's contest.

The program is being sponsored by the New England Music Festival Association. Part of the proceeds are to be devoted to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. The judges include Edwin Franko Goldman, leader of Goldman's Band, Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Pops, and Thomas Stone of the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Approximately 3700 children from 90 New England towns have come to participate in the program. One of the largest to compete is the Newton High School organization which has 190 members. The highlight of the program will be the massing of 245 picked players from 43 towns into an orchestra which will give a symphonic program under the direction of Francis Findlay of the New England Conservatory of Music.

MIDDLEBURY COMMENCEMENT

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 23—Middlebury College commencement will take place this year from June 12 to June 15, it was announced today from the office of Paul D. Moody, president. Dr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad since 1910, and a native of Hartland, Vt., will deliver the commencement address.

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Zamora Took Reins in Spain Well Prepared for 'The Day'

NICETO ALCALA ZAMORA

Former Monarchist Joined Republican Movement When Liberties Were Violated by Dictatorship —Acclaimed as People's Advocate

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The saying that "the moment breeds the man" was never better illustrated than in the elevation of Niceto Alcala Zamora to the highest office of the Spanish State. Of all the ministers composing the Provisional Government of the Republic, the Prime Minister is alone in having served as Minister of the Crown in the Spanish Cortes.

The "Lord of Priedo"—his title under the old régime of semifeudal political chiefs with their local fiefs—is an Andalusian. Priedo is situated in the heart of that charming country between Cordoba and Granada.

Although shrewd and intelligent as the typical Andalusian, Señor Zamora has won through to the top chiefly by gifts of character. One could never have any doubts about his personal and political integrity. Nor could you question his courage which is undiminished despite the strain of the last few months.

Señor Zamora has been described as the Castelar of the twentieth century in those quarters where political oratory is the measure of a man, and certainly people used to make a point of hearing his speeches on the few occasions when he appeared in Cortes. But he is not really among Spain's best orators, as his style is apt to be involved.

Moved Toward the Left

Trained in the law like most of his countrymen he could not be content with petty legal practice and early went into politics as a liege-man of Garcia Prieto, the future Marquis de Alhucemas, a Liberal of pronounced democratic tendencies.

The fact that his own political opinions gradually moved more and more to the Left was no bar to his receiving office as Minister of Transport in one of the Liberal Ministries at the end of 1917 which followed the big railway strike, the period when Jose Antonio Sanchez Guerra and the Conservatives had outlived public affection.

Señor Zamora was not, however, a member of the Prieto Cabinet which the de Rivera Dictatorship sent packing in September, 1923.

As long as the Dictatorship lasted, every revolt against a yoke which was considered as an affront to the national dignity found its target in Gen. Primo de Rivera himself. The King's name, whatever might be said in private, was respected in all denunciations intended for the public eye.

Señor Zamora himself took part in more than one of the "conspiracies." He it was, too, who appeared as counsel for the defense of Señor Guerra and for the shipowner whose vessel brought Señor Guerra to Valencia on that luckless expedition which, though such a complete failure, must be regarded as the chief portent of the Dictatorship's approaching crisis.

Change in Dictatorship

Then came the dramatic fall of General de Rivera and his replacement by Gen. Damaso Berenguer. With profound indignation the nation witnessed not an honest attempt to straighten out the tangle by some form of Constituent Assembly, but a Royal shuffling which settled nothing and seemed only designed to screen the Throne from popular clamor. The Dictatorship was to all intents and purposes prolonged, by the will of His Majesty, and on His Majesty's head henceforth were poured all the vials of the nation's wrath.

In an atmosphere of profound disquiet and intermittent press censorship began the series of important political declarations by representatives of the old parliamentary régime, first Señor Guerra, then Señor Zamora. The former after the most damaging indictment of his Royal master declared himself a Monarchist still, only demanding that Alfonso XIII should "face the music."

Señor Zamora, on the other hand, did not content himself with negative criticism. He voiced the general demand for political liberties and restoration of Spain's dignity, but he went on to obey the logic of his conscience.

Joined Republican Cause

"I ceased to be a Monarchist," he said, "when the Monarchy itself came to serve personal and private causes more than the public interest," when in fact the King's action showed plainly that the machinery of the state was to be employed "not in extinguishing but in merely localizing the conflagration."

And then Señora Zamora proceeded to outline his plans for a "conservative" Republic that would draw to its side the best elements. It was Zamora who first focused public attention upon the deplorable spectacle of minions of the Dictatorship and politicos rowing in the same boat. This was indeed the downfall of the Romanones, Garcia Prieto and the like.

Even the position of the "Constitucionalista," as they came to be called, although sound and honorable on paper, was in practice equivocal. It was Señor Zamora who first saw that clearly and proclaimed it fearlessly. No wonder the Berenguer Government prohibited publication of his speech in the press.

From that moment, however, Señor Zamora was marked out as the chosen leader of the forces of renovation of the great body of Spaniards who saw no hope in a continuance of the régime and only held aloof from the Republican alternative by an unreasoning but characteristic fear of upheavals and social revolution that would throw everything into the melting pot. Here was the man of destiny.

He has not spared himself. The preparation of "The Day" has meant incessant work. Not many months ago he called his family together and obtained their consent to pledging the family fortune for the Republican cause, an act typical of the man. Probably he felt his imprisonment in the Madrid Carcel Modelo more than any of his colleagues. But he has had his reward in the acclamation of a great and virile people.

NEW HAVEN CHURCHES PROTEST AIR SHOW

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—A protest against the use of Sunday, "a day of religious worship and rest," for a military demonstration, such as announced for Connecticut, Sunday, was sent to President Hoover, in behalf of the New Haven Council of Churches yesterday.

The protest also said: "We respectfully request that your office be used to cancel such military demonstration as announced for next Sunday." It was signed by Dean W. P. Ladd of Berkeley Divinity School, Rabbi Edgar S. Siskin of one of the city synagogues, and Harold B. Hunting, as a committee of the council.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Music Festival Association: Orchestra and band contests; many high schools in New England represented; Boston Garden, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Bowling banquet and dance, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Associated Jewish Philanthropies: Annual meeting, address by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Temple Israel Meeting House, Riverway and Longwood Avenue, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "Art and Mrs. Bottle," 8:30.

Tremont—"Friendship," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Brookline Bird Club: Early morning walk, Carleton Path and Public Garden, 8:30. Melrose Highland trip to Whip Hill and Dobody Pond; meet Franklin Street and Ramsay Road, 6.

"Old Ironsides" open for public inspection, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9 to 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Pictorial lecture in series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. Hamlin; auspices building and construction department, Room 1-134, M. I. T., 15 to 17.

Beacon Hill Garden Club: Sixteen Gardens on Beacon Hill open for inspection, 2 to 5; John Codman, 30 Chestnut Street.

New England Bakers' Association: Annual Convention with special entertainment and dinner, Hotel Statler; Governor Ely to preside; through May 26.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts: Special exhibition of Japanese prints, Tokugawa period; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Kano school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Tosa school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Ukiyo-e school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Shijo school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Nanga school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Maruyama school; Special exhibition of Japanese paintings, Rimpa school

BOSTON READY TO GREET HUGE AIR ARMADA

(Continued from Page 1)

This contingent will include 39 planes of the 9th Observation Squadron, the 12th Photographic Section and the headquarters detachment of the Army Air Service.

Following landings at the airport, a reception and luncheon will be given the fliers. At 1:15, the pilots will be escorted to Haymarket Square, where they will be met by several troops of Boy Scouts, the Jordan Junior Aviation League and several Boy Scout Bands. After parading to Boston Common, the boys are to receive the pilots at Parkman Bandstand.

Here they will also be welcomed by Joseph McGrath, Acting Mayor, and presented medals commemorating Air Defense and Aviation Day. In the evening, the pilots will be tendered an informal dinner and reception by their personal friends at the Hotel Statler.

Big Day Monday

Monday noon the skies over Boston will begin to sparkle with myriad colors of myriad planes—633 in all. The entire group will assemble in the air above Concord, Mass., between 11 and 12, and proceed in army formation to Boston, arriving over Old Harbor between 12:15 and 12:30 for their maneuvers and demonstrations.

Apart from this exhibition, a parade of 39 planes will make a circuit of New England cities and towns, leaving Boston Airport at 8:15 a. m. Monday, and proceeding over Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Lewiston, Augusta to Bangor, and returning along the coast to Portland. Here they will land for refueling and oil.

In the afternoon the planes will continue across central Maine and New Hampshire, over Barre and Montpelier, circling Burlington and then flying southward over Middlebury and Rutland, to Albany, where they are scheduled to stop overnight. Over each large city, the squadron will give a short "air show."

The most advantageous place to view the Boston air spectacle will be along the Old Colony boulevard at Columbia Road and along the Strandway to the Headhouse at City Point, according to reception officials.

Besides a special detail of hundreds of police which have been assigned to this section of Boston during the air parade, the Army has ordered a force of 75 soldiers to aid in directing traffic and taking care of the huge crowds which will assemble near the triangular plot at the beginning of Old Colony Boulevard.

Grandstand on Beach

Officials point out that the shores of the beach stretching beneath the "air stage" of the show, will give everybody an unobstructed view of the exhibition.

Ample parking space has been made available in various sections of the South Boston district. Regulation of traffic during the show will be controlled by a squadron of 12 motorcycle policemen, who will keep traffic moving in one direction along the Strandway from Columbia Circle to City Point. Automobiles will be allowed to return by way of Columbia Road.

Army, navy and city officials will review the air maneuvers from a special stand at the L Street Bathhouse, while another reviewing stand for specially invited guests will be located at the Columbus Beach Bathhouse accommodating 300 persons.

Orders have been issued by Boston Airport officials calling for the grounding of all aircraft, with the exception of mail planes and necessary passenger services, from Sunday morning until the army squadron are out of Boston Tuesday morning.

It is estimated by army officials that nearly 797 officers and 687 enlisted men will participate in the exhibitions in New England.

BOSTON ENTERTAINS SCHLARAFFIA PARTY

The Schlaraffia party made up of visitors from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Tyrol, were guests of the City of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. During the absence of Mayor James M. Curley in Europe, Joseph McGrath, Acting Mayor, presided.

The Schlaraffia Society is composed of individuals who meet once a week to promote the brotherhood of mankind. Some 77 members have traveled here from Europe to study American conditions and bring about a closer understanding between the United States and foreign countries. In the United States, it is said, there are some 300 branches, 20 of which are located in Boston.

'Safety' Drivers Receive Plaques

Commercial vehicle drivers who proved their ability to "drive carefully" in the second State-wide interfleet contest, sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, were presented with special plaques by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday.

Russell A. Sears, vice-chairman of the Governor's committee, introduced representatives of the 15 fleets who were successful in effecting the lowest accident record in competition with 515 other fleets over a period of six months.

In making the awards, the Governor said: "May I add to your achievement the noteworthy fact that on a national basis there were 19 per cent fewer commercial vehicles involved in accidents in 1930 than in 1929. I trust that this honor will stimulate you to maintain a similar record during the contest now under way."

Worcester and Fitchburg had the honor of having two prize winners. The other winners came from Conway, Springfield, Yarmouthport, Brookline, Salem, Hadley Falls, Lynn, Malden, Hyannis, North Adams and Billerica.

PLANES SWOOP OUT OF WEST TO 'SAVE' NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

were drawn up in long, neat rows extending far across the field. One hundred and fourteen airplanes arrived at Roosevelt Field, 51 at Fairchild Airport and 194 at Curtiss-Wright Airport.

As soon as each row had taxied into formation, a group of busy mechanics began to service the airplanes with oil and gasoline and look over various parts. Then an oil cloth was drawn over the engine and the airplane was ready to pass the night in the open. Hangars were diverted from their usual function of housing aircraft and were filled with rows of narrow, blanketed cots to provide extra accommodations for hundreds of enlisted men and press representatives brought to the fields by the maneuvers.

The high note of the afternoon was the arrival of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, head of the air division. General Foulois was escorted by a large group of aircraft flying in formation. He was piloting his own machine, in accordance with his usual custom. His ship—a 2-place observation type with golden-colored wings and blue body, was distinguished from the rest of the squadron only by a small white star against a red background on the rudder.

General Foulois spoke proudly of the high degree of skill displayed by the pilots and mechanics in handling their aircraft.

"At the start of the maneuvers we allowed an hour and a half for the entire division to get into the air," "Now they take off at intervals of 15 seconds, and when we flew over Chicago we had the whole force in the air in about half an hour."

The maneuvers were arranged as "one-sided operations" against an imaginary foe because they were specifically designed as defense activities, he explained, and included no element of offensive technique.

The convergence of the entire division of 672 airplanes, 797 officers and 687 enlisted men upon Long Island was occasioned, theoretically, by the approach upon Manhattan of an enemy which had already destroyed the Panama Canal, divided and crippled the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and was about to launch an air raid upon the city from aircraft carriers.

PAYNE TO WATCH MANEUVERS

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 23 (AP)—Col. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, and Mrs. Payne arrived here yesterday to open their home for the summer season. They came from Washington by airplane, landing at the Turners Falls Airport. Lieut. Roy Kimball was the pilot. Colonel Payne plans to attend the army air maneuvers at Boston. He will travel by plane.

Peru Gives Up the Buried History of the Ages

RUINS OF CIVILIZATION OLDER THAN THE INCAS

Top—Ruins of the Temple of the Sun at the Foot of Mt. Blanco, Slightly Obscured and Separated by a Causeway Was the Temple of the Moon. Both Were Inside Walls of the Ancient Yunca Capital of Peru, Known as Chan-Chan, Ancient Capital of the Yunca Empire Which Flourished Long Prior to the Spanish Conquest.

Ruins of Cities of Ancient Peru Unfold Secrets to Air Cameras

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 23—Panoramas of a lost civilization, photographed from the air by the Shippee-Johnson expedition in Peru, recall the wealth and culture of aboriginal races which flourished in South America for centuries before the Spanish galleons bore adventurous traders and colonists to its shores.

Fourteen mountain villages located in the remote, peak-locked Colca Valley, several thousand feet above sea level in the Andes northeast of Arequipa, were the latest discovery reported by the party. Ten of the villages were inhabited and apparently about 30 per cent populated, two were practically deserted and two completely abandoned.

The villages are separated from the coast by peaks that are practically impassable, George R. Johnson, leader of the party, said in a cablegram to his headquarters here, and have become so isolated and forgotten that they do not appear even on Peruvian governmental maps. They were believed to have been built at the time of the Spanish conquest, he said, to support silver and copper mines in the surrounding peaks. When the mines became exhausted, most of their populations emigrated and the remaining inhabitants were left entirely shut away from civilization.

At the sight of the airplanes swooping above them the people became very agitated and some tossed their large-brimmed hats into the air as if beckoning to this new variety of bird.

"A preliminary aerial exploration of the Colca Valley shows it to be the most interesting place in Peru," the message said. "The upper end was unusually eroded with cliffs several thousand feet high, somewhat similar to the Bryce Canyon of Utah. We found the gorge to be about 8000 feet above sea level and the surrounding valley between 10,000 and 11,000 feet in altitude."

The aviators flew over, around and in the craters of the quiescent volcanoes, El Misti, Chachani, Picchu-Picchu and Corupuna, the message said, and had to soar to 24,000 feet to go over El Misti, where sulphur simmers continually.

Chan-Chan, crumbled capital of the ancient Yunca Empire, was photographed from the air in sections, which will be fitted together into an accurate mosaic map. Chan-Chan is in the Moche Valley in the north of Peru, near the coast. It covered about 11 square miles, with a population of about 200,000 persons, and was overrun by the Incas just before the Spanish conquest. It has been explored from the ground, but the aerial survey was said to have revealed important archaeological details not noticed before.

Ruined palaces, narrow streets, elaborate waterworks, sunken gardens, tunnel dungeons and fortified walls still remain to tell a silent story of the ancient Yuncas whose supremacy in Peru antedated the Incas. The major part of its elaborate aqueduct system, with dams and reservoirs to control and store the water, fell into ruins when the Spaniards turned their attention to the country's mineral resources and impressed the workers into service in the mines, leaving the land to revert into desert.

The ruins of the Temple of the Sun, where the Grand Chimu, greatest of the Yunca monarchs, whose reign was overthrown by the Incas, was buried, also was photographed. The Temple of the Sun stands at the foot of the pyramid-shaped Mount Blanco, on the south bank of the Moche River, near Trujillo. An 1100 foot causeway separates it from the Temple of the Moon, the ruins of which lie just opposite.

Mapping of the numerous and unexplored Inca temples, which dot hundreds of islands in Lake Titicaca, said to be the highest navigable body of water in the world, also was planned by the explorers. The party left here last December and were scheduled to continue their explorations in Peru until some time next month.

Literary Contest Won by Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 23 (AP)—The University of Vermont won the 1931 tri-state literary contest with the Universities of Maine and New Hampshire, Prof. Frederick Tupper announced yesterday. The scores were: Vermont, 13 1-3; Maine, 9; New Hampshire, 8 2-3.

Frances Frost, Vermont senior, author of "Blue Harvest," a recently published book of poems, received the highest rating on any entry by winning the poetry contest. George Abbe, New Hampshire student who won the essay contest, received second highest rating.

Vermont was first in poetry, second in essays and placed two in a triple tie for third in the short story contest. Maine took first in stories, second in poetry and third in essays. New Hampshire took first in essays, third in poetry and tied for third in stories.

Big Packing Plant On Five-Day Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An experiment in the operation of a large packing plant, with a view to economy and betterment of employment conditions among the workers, is being tried out in Kansas City by Armour & Co., with its 3400 employees on a five-day week.

The five-day program is an experiment in operating schedules designed to coordinate the activities of the departments, Clarence E. Matthews, general manager, said; so the idle hours may be concentrated in one day. The effect of the plan, he said, would relieve the employees of the uncertainty of the time when they will have leisure, and will be designed to effect economies in the normal operating expenses.

The Cudahy Packing Company has been operating since last September on a limited five-day-week program; several of the departments, however, work the full six days. In the departments where the five-day program is in operation there is no work on Saturday.

Youths' Aid Urged To Raise Standards

Better communities can be made only through the efforts of better people, according to the Rev Herbert M. Giesner of Marlboro, Mass., who spoke at the Unitarian Young People's Religious Union banquet, held last night in the Church of the Disciples.

Even an increase of possessions or of educational facilities does not make a better community unless the standard of the people living there and using these advantages is brought to a high standard, he said, urging the young people's union to help bring this about.

Dana McLean Greeley of Lexington was elected president of the union at the annual meeting which followed the banquet. Miss Elizabeth Hall of Braintree, secretary, and William B. Rice of Melrose, treasurer, were re-elected.

Dr. Gregorio Aglipay, archbishop of the Independent Church of the Philippine, who has been a special guest of the Boston Unitarians during the anniversary week which ends today, will speak over Station WBX-WBZA tomorrow during the Unitarian Hour, 1:30 to 2 p. m. Through his interpreter, Bishop Isabelo de Los Reyes Jr., Archbishop Aglipay will present greetings from his people.

CORPORATE MATURITIES LOWER

Corporate maturities next month will aggregate $60,871,940, compared with $122,471,360 this month and $140,355,940 in June last year. In addition foreign government issues amounting to $19,319,000 will mature next month.

VIRGINIANS OPEN STATE CRUSADE ON VIVISECTION

Animal Lovers Assemble at Norfolk—Form Organization

NORFOLK, Va.—An organization to oppose the use of living, conscious animals for medical experiments involving torture and mutilation has been formed here by humanitarians and animal lovers from all over the State, gathered at a public meeting in the Monticello Hotel.

The organization will be known as the Virginia Anti-Vivisection Society and is sponsored by Mrs. Gertrude W. Greene, Norfolk, long active in humane work here. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, headquarters of which are in Chicago.

Formation of the Virginia society makes 31 active organizations opposing vivisection in this country, 14 of them having been formed by the National Anti-Vivisection Society in the last two years. In addition, there are five societies in Canada.

The announced purposes of the new society are: To oppose in every way the use of animals for vivisection; to seek legislation making vivisection illegal; to educate the general public to the belief that vivisection is futile, misleading and dangerous; to oppose compulsory use of diseased animal matter on human beings, such as serums, vaccines and anti-toxins.

Organization of the Virginia society followed an address by Clarence E. Richard, of Chicago, managing director of the national society.

DARTMOUTH SOCIETY ELECTS

HANOVER, N. H., May 23 (AP)—Lyman E. Wakefield of Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday was elected president of the Green Key, junior honorary society at Dartmouth College. W. W. Smith of Waterbury, Conn., was elected vice-president; H. V. Osborne of South Orange, N. J., secretary; D. M. Wood of Chicago, treasurer, and K. M. Spang of Cleveland, corresponding secretary.

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These Wedding Rings are set in 10% Iridio-Platinum with perfectly matched Diamonds all the way around.
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COOLIE COATS
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$1.85

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Two-piece living room in mohair all over, imported tapestries, brocatelles, and rust or green antique velvet; coverings in twenty different designs; solid mahogany frame with spade foot, web seat and back; and reversible cushions of moquette or tapestry. Two pieces, sofa and wing or bunny back chair, $89.

58 Model Rooms!

Not one suite of rooms for you to see, but 58 model rooms of 12x15 average size showing you exactly how these furnishings will look in your own home.

Whether you wish to purchase or merely want to look for ideas, we invite you to come out and see the greatest home fashion display ever presented by one store.

Now each room may express your individual taste. Living room, dining room, bedroom and sun room furniture of related periods is grouped together before you exactly as it will look in your own home, making it easy for you to select your furniture the modern way . . . piece by piece.

Every day we hear visitors say, "I had no idea there was a furniture store like this in Boston. Everything is so attractive, and so reasonable, also."

If you're not acquainted with Ferdinand's, you, too, will find it a veritable revelation . . . a store equipped to be of real service in making your home beautiful.

FERDINAND'S
At Dudley Street Terminal
ROXBURY
And opposite Needham Theatre, Needham

You may purchase for cash, charge account or on our budget plan.

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Mountain Top Efficiency

Supercharging Means High But Not Prices

ENGINEERS say that an airplane which can fly at a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour near the ground with a 500-horsepower engine would be able to go 166 miles an hour if it could obtain the same horsepower at an altitude of 10,000 feet. Unfortunately, however, an ordinary engine which delivers 500 horsepower near sea level will be able to give only about 310 horsepower at 10,000 feet and with this reduced power the airplane which went 150 miles an hour at sea level could go only 141 miles an hour at 10,000 feet. Thus it is apparent that the airplane equipped with the normal engine can fly fastest near the ground, while considerable gains in speed could be obtained at higher altitudes if the engine could be made so that it did not lose power at these altitudes.

The reason for these facts is very simple. Anyone who has climbed a mountain knows that the air near the top is less dense, that is, it contains less oxygen, than the air near the ground. The amount of power which an airplane engine puts out is, other things being equal, proportional to the rate at which it is using air. At high altitudes where the air is rarefied the engine is able to use only a fraction of the amount of air which it can use at sea level. At 10,000 feet this fraction is roughly three-fourths.

It is evident that considerable advantage may be obtained by devising a method of making the engine put out more power at altitude. And so, for some years now, aeronautical engineers have studied the problem and called the method "supercharging." Supercharging means condensing the rarefied air so that the engine can operate at high altitudes with air of sea level density.

What Is "Critical Altitude"?

The amount of supercharging which an engine is given is designated by its "critical altitude." An engine which normally gives 500 horsepower at sea level and is supercharged to give 500 horsepower at 10,000 feet is said to have a critical altitude of 10,000 feet.

There are three main types of supercharger. The simplest is the Roots, or direct displacement type, which has been developed in this country. In this supercharger the air, before it enters the engine, passes through a gear pump which is driven by the engine crankshaft. Another type, developed also in the United States, but little used, is the exhaust-driven turbo supercharger, which utilizes the energy in the exhaust gases for driving the supercharger. This latter type, although very efficient, is difficult to maintain in good working order because of the extremely high temperatures of the exhaust gases.

There is only one type of supercharger which has had any extensive commercial or military use. This is the centrifugal fan blower. The fan is a disc about seven inches in diameter with raised fins placed radially on its surface. The fuel air mixture after it comes from the carburetor enters the fan near its center and is slung outward by centrifugal force so that when it is collected and led to the engine it is compressed. The fan or blower, as it is usually called, is geared directly to the engine so that it turns at some multiple of the engine speed according to the amount of supercharging desired. An incidental but very important benefit derived from supercharging with the centrifugal blower is that the fuel is mixed more thoroughly with the air and so the efficiency of the engine is increased.

An Actual Example

Pratt & Whitney have recently had one of its Wasp engines approved by the Department of Commerce which is equipped with a centrifugal blower turning ten times as fast as the engine, or about 21,000 revolutions a minute. Suppose that this amount of supercharging gives the engine a critical altitude of 8000 feet. This means that if this engine is put in an airplane which normally goes 200 miles an hour at sea level, the speed will be increased to about 217 miles an hour at 8000 feet.

Very little authentic information is available on the supercharging obtained in countries outside of the United States because of the military value of this development. Nevertheless, it is known that Italy, France, and Great Britain all use supercharged engines for their high performance military airplanes. It is believed that the British have attained higher degrees of supercharging than the other countries, as there are published accounts of British engines having critical altitudes of around 15,000 feet.

Of course supercharging greatly increases an airplane's ceiling, or the maximum altitude which an airplane can attain. The world's altitude record has for a number of years been held by an airplane equipped with a supercharger. At present the world's altitude record (43,170 feet) is held by an American airplane powered by a Wasp supercharged with a Roots type supercharger.

Although supercharging has not yet been extensively utilized commercially it will become common practice before long. The higher speeds attainable at altitudes should be an inducement to air transport operators. For airplanes operating over mountainous terrain supercharging is practically a necessity. Those who have read the accounts of the Byrd flight over the mountains of the South Pole know the difficulty which the airplane had in rising above the mountain range and will realize what safety would have been added if supercharged engines had been commercially available at that time.

W. T.

A FLYING BOX CAR

The Clean-Cut and Businesslike-Looking Interior of the Junkers Airplane Especially Designed for Transporting Heavy and Bulky Freight by Air.

Freight Ships in the Sky

No Longer Is the Airplane Load Fragile Stuff

Berlin

JUNKERS' Ju-52, a freight plane which could haul big pieces of machinery weighing 2130 kilograms in nonstop flight from Boston to Detroit (1000 kilometers) with two pilots, or carry a paying load of 500 kilograms clear across the American continent in a steady 23-hour flight from New York to Los Angeles, also with two pilots on board, and all without exertion, as a regular flight performed at a very economic rate of operation, has just been constructed by the Junkers works in Dessau.

Some time ago a number of triple-engined Junkers planes had been put into service in British New Guinea for transporting heavy machinery across jungle land to a number of gold mines. They were ordinary passenger planes, from which the seats had been removed. But they proved too costly in operation and so Junkers set out to develop a special type.

In constructing long-distance, heavy freight planes, four points must be considered, according to the Junkers works: (1) a large freight room entirely free from obstructions such as supports or beams; (2) devices for quick loading and unloading, also of large and bulky pieces of freight; (3) an economically favorable ratio between paying freight and operating cost; (4) a wide flying range.

In freight planes of this kind range and economy should be given preference before speed, the Junkers works declare. The new Junkers freight plane has a span of 29 meters; a length of 18.30 meters and a wing surface of 116 square meters. Its carrying capacity outside its own weight is 3000 kilograms. The engine is a Bavarian Motor Works water-cooled engine of 700 horsepower. With it the plane attains a maximum speed of 194 kilometers per hour and a traveling speed of 160 kilometers per hour.

The freight room has no struts or beams obstructing it. In order to ship bulky pieces of freight like machinery or parts of it, such as shafts, pipes, etc., two large doors have been provided, one in the side wall, the other in the ceiling. A number of smaller doors in other sections of the plane enable the discharge of freight at various points of the flight.

A special feature of this machine is the additional wing. All along the rear edge of the main wing runs a small strip of wing divided into two sections. The outer section is used as aileron, the inner section serves as a brake when gliding to earth. In this manner the landing speed of a fully loaded machine weighing 7000 kilograms is reduced to 77 kilometers an hour.

'Speaking From New York'

A Bouquet for a Commercial Sponsor

WHEN the commercial sponsor of a radio program exercises wise restraint in his ethereal advertising he deserves full credit for a worthy achievement. We are thinking of the Amos 'n' Andy skit which concluded with a particularly plaintive line, on which Amos's voice quite properly quavered like an apprehensive child's. Amos had been sitting, all night long, outside the door of the room where the decision as to whether he was to lose his Ruby Taylor was to occur before dawn. Andy, of course, could not understand what Amos could have done to occupy his time through that long night watch. Did he just sit beside the door? Or did he do something, or think of something; and if so, what? And in the very last line of the dialogue Andy's insatiable curiosity was satisfied. Delivered with a real pathos that Amos had never before had occasion to use, that last line ran something like this:

"Well, Andy, I'll tell you something I did do. I prayed—and I'm sure that must have helped some."

Here was no place for Bill Hay to talk about toothpaste. Usually the advertising blurb directly follows the last line of the skit, with the theme song coming in after. But on this night somebody—perhaps Bill Hay himself—had wisely decided to temper his talk to the tone of the skit. The effective way to do that was to reverse the usual procedure and introduce the theme song directly after the last line, with Bill Hay's voice then bringing the quarter hour to a close. This was done, and therein lay the restraint for which credit is deserved. Even when Bill Hay said the final word, all advertising was omitted other than the single mention of the sponsor's name. Thus was one of the most effective skits Amos 'n' Andy have ever written delivered with full value granted to its fine feeling. When radio advertising thus refines itself voluntarily, the listener's favor for the advertiser is multiplied and multiplied.

And now Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego have gone on the air. The Negro spiritual based on those three inhabitants of the fiery furnace must have been particularly interesting to readers of this column, since it was written by Bob MacGimsey, the three-tone whistler with whom an interview was published on this page on May 31, 1930. Mr. MacGimsey was actuated to write the song by the singing of workers in his own cotton fields down South. He has composed several pieces in the same form, some of which had been heard over the air previously. It was interesting, too, that "his latest" song was sung on the Cities Service concert program by John Seagle, baritone (of the Cavaliers' Quartet, for Mr. Seagle is the son of Oscar Seagle, singer and teacher who was the first artist to offer Negro spirituals in formal concert in Carnegie Hall.

The many readers who like Mr. MacGimsey's three-tone whistling will be glad to know that he is now on the air four times each week. He whistles during the Reminiscences program, over WJZ, on Sunday night; and he may be heard on Gene Austin's program, over WEAF, on Wednesday night at 7:05, Thursday night at 11:15, and Saturday night at 7:05. Incidentally, it was Gene Austin who "discovered" Mr. MacGimsey's talent.

Probably those devices that are supposed, when held over the ground, to indicate whether gold is imbedded below are still being manufactured, and sold, and very likely used. In most of us there is probably a penchant for treasure hunting of one sort or another. Say "Long John Silver" to us, and we see pirates. "Blackbeard's Chest," then, is an enticing title for a program series. That series may now be heard on Saturday night, beginning at 10:45 E. D. S. T. through WJZ and associated stations. The series is written by Charles B. Driscoll, prominent writer and authority on pirate lore. In these days there is an outstanding authority on every conceivable subject. And each program recounts a treasure hunt that is, mind you, authentic. A sea chanty properly opens and closes each program; and the titles alone are sufficient to glue at least this pair of ears to the loudspeaker. "Blackbeard's Last Fight." . . . "The Treasure of Oak Island." . . . We are reminded of the elderly and exceedingly thoughtful librarian in Burlington, Vt., decades and decades ago, who when we eagerly asked for another volume of Sherlock Holmes, would bring it—but with it two or three volumes of St. Nicholas.

The Revelers are off on their fifth European concert tour—described by the publicity man as a three months' "Old World invasion." Before they sailed they radiocast a concert to Germany over the short waves, and it was re-sent over the networks of the Reichs Rundfunk Gesellschaft. Thus may world-invading quartets cast their strains before.

The Revelers are singing in Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Munich, Zurich, Geneva, Paris (two weeks) and Schaveningen. In most of their concerts they are featuring Perdie Grofe's "Mardi Gras," the musical interpretation of the annual gayety in New Orleans; and Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C Sharp Minor. Frank Banta is the accompanist in place of Frank Black, and the quartet consists of James Melton and Lewis James, tenors; Elliott Shaw, baritone, and Wilfred Glenn, bass. The air knows several fine male quartets, and the Revelers rank quite high in the list.

Where all the radio quartets came from, what they were doing before radio came along, has always been a mystery to us. Turn the dial anywhere, almost any night, and you'll run into a male quartet. The work required of them—"work" is exactly the word for it—is not so simple as that required of the old-time quartet, in the days when a barber shop chord or two could "make" any four-part number. Radio quartets today scintillate with syncopation. We could never see any excuse for the fact that the average player in a jazz band keeps at least one foot, and not infrequently two, tapping in time with the rhythm. But without a tapping foot we cannot see how a radio quartet could avoid failing to arrive at the final chord together.

L. A.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 The Dancesonians.
6:30 "High School of Commerce."
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
7:15 Arthur Crowley, soloist.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 The Bostonians.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Cole and McLaughlin, songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 "Preserving the Beauty of Our Roadsides," Thornton W. Burgess.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Foulroone Quartet.
7:45 Harriette Kilbel, violinist.
8:00 "The Berkshires," Congressman Allen T. Treadway.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Dumbo Orchestra, Irving Gitling, director.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:58 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:14 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:30 "The Poetic Psychiatrist."
8:45 Shandon Players; drama.
9:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
9:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
10:00 "Plantation Melodies."
10:15 Sentenced, with Fred Hoey.
10:30 Sweethearts in Song.
10:45 CBS, facial mystery story.
11:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Felix Ferdinand's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, facial mystery story.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 Radio Party to Jack Holt.
9:45 Viennese Nights"; recording.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "Damon and Pythias."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; Baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Chesapeake Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ and soloist.
7:00 Billy Doerer and his orchestra.
7:45 Evening Musicales; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, Winegar's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
6:00 CBS, Ted Husing's Sportslants.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Treasury Problems," Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

10:15 a. m.—String ensemble.
10:45 Church of the Unity.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, Pianist; orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 Joy Sisters, harmony duo.
3:35 V. F. W. Program: talk; quartet.
4:00 NBC, Williams Orchestra, Ruth Lyon, soprano.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; review; temperature.
6:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Kimball and English, piano duo.
7:00 NBC, Victor Herbert Memorial Program: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 Radio Billboard.
7:40 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Gerard Swope, George McManus, speakers; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 Polly Willis, soprano; Alden Edkins, bass.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to International Trade: James A. Farrell, speaker; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music; Milton Cross, announcer-tenor.
11:15 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:16 NBC, Red Ringer Quartet.
11:30 Harry H. Fobey, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:00 CBS, Tom's Gang; poetry; music.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour; soloist; orchestra.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Gov. Donald Sturdivant.
5:25 CBS, Pastorale; quartet; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Ben Bernie's Lads and Lassies, speaking from Paris; Mary Lewis, soprano, orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Real Folks; skit.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, The Gauchos.
7:45 Nightingales, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloist.
8:30 CBS, Saltenberg Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Coty Playgirl, Irene Bordoni; players; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest, Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society Service.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, International Broadcast: "Ireland," Padraic Colum.
12:45 CBS, French Trio.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 The Bronchos.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour, with Toscha Seidel, violinist; Osaip Giskin, cellist.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: Mixed Quartet; orchestra.
5:00 Musical program.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Soloist and reader.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 24

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, "Judith," Part II, National Oratorio Society.
1:15 NBC, Biblical Drama: "Loaves and Fishes."
1:45 NBC, "Opera After Wagner," Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists' Service: Lou Abelardo, tenor; William Wirges's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen: Band.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; Choir, orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert: Soloists; Cleveland Orchestra.
5:55 Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 "Lincoln Cabin."
9:15 NBC, Merle Alcock, contralto; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, National Dairy: Concert string orchestra; Alfred Wallenstein, director.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

Adhering to a Standard

Television Must Avoid Restless Meddlers

TELEVISION, entering upon its first real era of advancement, is now faced with the need for its present broadcasters adhering rigidly to a fixed standard for at least a couple of years. With a 60-72 picture at 20 frames a second definitely agreed upon as a standard, six of the big eastern independent stations have changed over their equipment to this at considerable cost.

It is expected that these stations will continue on this basis, which will give television lookers-in a chance to get the most out of their apparatus. However, at a meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association television committee in New York last week, one representative of a large company tried to have the standard changed once more to 60-80 and 24 frames a second. The reason for this was given that motion picture people keep their camera stage in a 3 by 4 ratio, although the frame is a 5 by 6 ratio, and since talking motion pictures run 24 frames a second, then television should do the same. This is based on the fact that films will make up 50 per cent of broadcast programs in the future.

The fact is that present talking picture film can be broadcast by a special arrangement without making the televisor go up to 24 frames per second. Since the concern which broached this subject is not making any equipment for the use of experimenters and is only operating some experimental transmitters, it is obvious that the change would not affect it in any big way.

Any change in the present 60-72 picture at 20 frames would only retard television for another year. Dies for making scanning equipment would have to be changed. In many cases new motors would have to be installed and all for no reason since there is plenty of film available for the present type of television broadcasting. Changing over expensive transmitting equipment and making the cost of parts for amateurs become excessive due to the expense of changing over manufacturing apparatus is the price that must be paid for changing over the standard.

Television, over-publicized at first, is just getting its second wind, and since it has worked out a standard and plans for giving the looker-in the greatest amount of television pleasure at the least cost, any steps to change this would be decidedly unfriendly to the experimenter and the art itself.

If at the end of a year or two, a new standard should have been adopted by the motion picture industry, that will be time enough to change over the standard since the stations and the experimenters would have had a long period of pleasure out of their existing equipment.

It is expected that the public and the independent television broadcasters will take a definite stand for adhering to the present standard and that television will progress rapidly during the coming year as a result.

TO FLY OVER RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Soviet Government has reversed a previous decision and given permission for Wiley Post of Oklahoma City to fly over Russia on his projected round-the-world flight.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA." "To KOA": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 25

Rhythmic Music

Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Featuring two "anthems." "St. Louis Blues" and "Tiger Rag." 7:05.

Rudy Wiedoeft, saxophonist; male trio; Victor Arden's Orchestra (General Mills—WJZ—T). Half hour. 8:30.

Roy Bargy's Orchestra; Jack Fulton, tenor; male quartet (Maytag—WJZ—T). Popular half hour review. 9.

Brad Browne; Three Bakers Trio; Billy Artz's Orchestra (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Half hour. 9.

Pierre Brugnon, tenor; male quartet; style radiogram; orchestra (Bourjois—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). "Evening in Paris" period. 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). Playing from Buffalo, N. Y. 10.

Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). Half hour. 10:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour with the "Old Maestro" from Chicago. 11:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Final network hour from Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WRC, Washington). Hour originating in New York. 8:30. Ashley Sisters, Chicagoans, male quartet; Ferdie Grofe and his orchestra (NBC Chicago to WOC-WHO). 8:30.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:30.

Male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra General Motors—WEAF—T). Half hour. 9:30

Savino Tone Pictures (CBS—T). Half hour of Savino's own compositions. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to WLS, WENR). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Rochester Civic Orchestra; Edward Mellon, trumpet soloist (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Rakoczy March (Berlioz); Gypsy Dance, Henry VIII (Saint-Saëns); Fantasy (Dubois), trumpet and orchestra; William Tell Overture (Rossini). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). Half Hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.

Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). New day and time period. 8:15.

"Gloom Chasers" (CBS to KMBC, Kansas City). Comedy act. 8:45.

"Harbingers of Spring" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "Real Folks" period. 9:30.

"Six Napoleons" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). From Sherlock Holmes's case book. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 8.

"The Billion Dollar Baby" (Great Northern WJZ—T). "Empire Builders" period. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45, WGAR to KFYR. 10:15.

Current Events (CBS—T). H. V. Kaltenborn. 7.

"The International Bank" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Popular Soloists

Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. 12:30 a. m.

Recitals

"Music Treasure Box" (WJZ Chain to WSMB, New Orleans). Pierre Key, giving composer biographical narratives; compositions by Muriel Pollock, pianist. 6.

Archer Gibson, concert organist (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 7:30.

Monologists

Roy Atwell; Adele Vass, soprano; orchestra (CBS to WJAC, Pittsburgh). 6:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Daytime Programs

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

Hits and Bits (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Organ recital. 10 a. m.

Columbia Revue (CBS—T). Featuring four part descriptive orchestral fantasy, "In a Gypsy Camp," also "Danube Waves," the one you heard Marlene Dietrich play on the piano in a recent picture. 12:30.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Light classical 1:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Talks and music. 1:30.

Classic Gems (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Instrumental trio and soloist. 2:15.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City). Lee Sims. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Best known in this list is the "Danse Macabre." 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Talks of feminine interest; soloists and orchestra. One hour. 3.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestra, from Chicago. 3:30.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

The Book Reporter (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). Reviews and occasional author celebrities. 4:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland), 5:30.

When in Berlin

You are invited to call at the Berlin Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 59A Unter den Linden, for any information you may desire.

Australian Radio

A Scattered Population Is Tied Together

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

SIR HUBERT WILKINS spoke from the New York studios of the National Broadcasting Company in America recently and his words were relayed around Australia even to the remote crystal set user in outlying districts.

Class A high power stations located in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Queensland did the job. These stations were taken over two years ago by the Australian Broadcasting Company and they are linked by wire lines on such special occasions as Sir Hubert's speech. They maintain separate local identities ordinarily, however.

Country listeners cannot receive much broadcasting as yet due to the hills, the contour of the land and the comparatively small power of the present stations. So local relay broadcasting has come into vogue.

Newcastle, near Sydney, New South Wales, was the first relay station, and now Crystal Brook, the South Australian subsidiary, taking programs from Adelaide, is the latest. Crystal Brook transmits to a great suburban area in South Australia and has the greatest number of rural listeners. Several more relay stations are to be erected and then Australia will have one of the finest and most complete broadcasting systems in the world.

Although electric light has been installed in important country centers, it has not reached the majority. Thus 75 per cent of Australian sets are either battery operated or crystal sets. Despite these drawbacks, broadcasting is gaining in popularity and it is estimated that in South Australia alone there are nearly 28,000 licensed listeners. It was computed recently that South Australia had the second best percentage of listeners in the world in proportion to its population.

South Australia has three Class B stations which derive no revenue from license fees, but depend on advertising. Strict government control is kept on the activities of these stations so far as variation in wavelength and interference with Class A stations is concerned. The latest Class B station, 5AD, is operated by the Advertiser, a large newspaper, and has received a report on its transmission from a listener in Clifton, Texas, U. S. A., who says he heard the station clearly about 10:35 p. m., Adelaide time.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:15 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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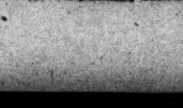
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HOOVER CALLS CORNELL MARKER COURAGE TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

flowed across the Atlantic in the months that followed. In this army were 9000 other Cornellians who followed Tinkham's unit in the nation's service.

Two hundred and sixty-four of them did not return. I am happy today to take part in the dedication of a permanent memorial to those men of Cornell University who lost their lives in the World War. Significant in itself, this memorial takes on a broader aspect. While we pay tribute specifically to the service of the 264 Cornell men whose names are carved in this beautiful shrine, the occasion recalls the great part in our war effort played by the men of all our universities and colleges.

The towers and cloister in which the memory of Cornell's heroic dead is enshrined—distinctive, beautiful, and useful though they are—are not mere buildings. They are fitting and lasting symbols, of the ideals for which the men of Cornell, of all our universities and colleges, of our whole country, fought and died. They commemorate the contribution of youth to the cause of America, a free gift of devoted young lives to an ideal they deemed worth cherishing and defending.

These young men of the Tinkham unit were typical American boys. Their experiences and their reactions typify the response of American youth everywhere in the hour of crisis. Volunteers sprang up right and left; young men eagerly offered to risk their future—their lives—because they wanted to do their man's share in a crisis of the world. Without one atom of selfishness, they sought to carry out their ideal of manhood. It involved hardships, danger, even death, but they were unafraid. With heads erect, with vibrant tread, they left their training camps. Alive with purpose, alive with honor, alive with faith, their only anxiety was how quickly they could get over there. They had no illusions about what was ahead of them. Life to them had been sweet, joyous, and care free.

Tomorrow it might be ended. Yet they never faltered and gave up all for a cause which they believed to be right. There was no searching for hidden motives or for ulterior purposes. They accepted whatever came with a smile, and they did not ask questions. They had no hatred in their hearts, but they went about their job with a full resolve to play the man's part in a terrible business.

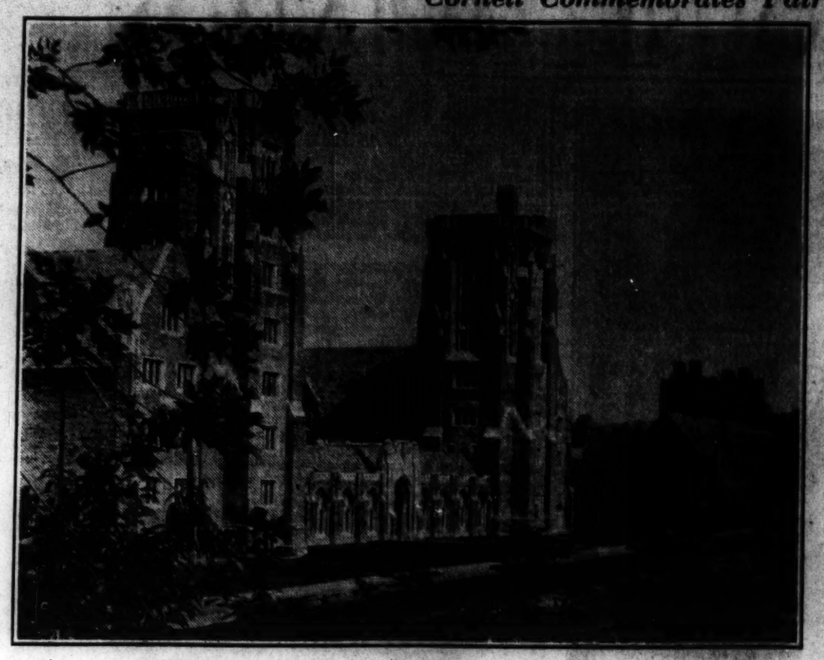
Their patriotism never wavered, but rather their devotion grew and found its way back to the quiet campuses which they had left in the full flush of their youthful enthusiasm.

To them and to all those from Cornell who followed them we dedicate this memorial. In speaking for the Cornell dead, I am drawing the attention of this nation to all of its university war dead, indeed, to all our youth who went over, never to come back.

In this memorial, as in all our other memorials, we do not seek to glorify war or to perpetuate hatreds. We are commemorating not war, but the courage and the devotion and the sacrifice of those who gave their lives for their fellows and for their country. We raise these because we are able to remember the ideals which possessed us at the time. We do not condemn our own action or belittle the high motives and ideals which based our efforts when we acknowledge that the war was a catastrophe.

Here in the scenes which they loved you have built a loving monument to their memory. We cannot add to their glory, but we and our descendants will be the better for remembering them.

Cornell Commemorates Patriotic Sons



WAR MEMORIAL AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY. THE CLOISTER IS AT THE RIGHT

PROFESSOR ANDREWS HONORED AT YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 — More than 100 past and present students of Dr. Charles McLean Andrews, Farnam Professor of American History at Yale University, who succeded President Wilson as president of the American Historical Association, will join in a tribute to the Yale professor by presenting to him this evening a volume of essays on colonial history compiled in his honor.

The presentation of the volume will be made by Charles Seymour Provost of Yale, one of his former students, and will take place at a reception given by the University Department of History at Yale in recognition of Professor Andrews' forthcoming retirement from the Farnam Professorship and his appointment as Director of Historical Publications at Yale.

CATTLE WINNERS NAMED

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 23—Figures released by the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College show that James Rickert of South Royalton was first in the recent 4-H State Cattle Judging contest held at Burlington. Irving Rickert of South Royalton was second, and John Dodds of Waitsfield was third. Thirty-two 4-H Club boys, sent up by 11 counties as the result of county contests, approximately three from each county, were in the judging.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Yale Announces Academic Awards

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—A number of awards of prizes and scholarships in academic studies were made known by Yale University last night, and among them is the Woolsey Scholarship which, given for the best examination in freshman Latin composition and Greek, went to Morris E. Tonken of Hartford, who prepared at Hartford public high school.

The William W. DeForest prize in Spanish went to Jack Preston Smith of Louisville, Ky., with honorable mention to Hal Shelley Fields of San Antonio, Texas.

The Montaigne prize in French for proficiency in speaking and writing in that language went to Morris S. Bench of Galena, Ill. The Noyes-Cutter prize for excellence in interpreting Greek of the New Testament into modern English was given to Cameron Waterman 3d, of Grosse Pointe, Mich.

The Lucius P. Robinson Latin prizes for special proficiency in Latin went to Cecil Bullock, Rugby, Warwickshire, Eng., and Rufus S. Day Jr., Cleveland, O., each taking a first.

The Albert Stanburrough Cook prize in poetry was given to David Brown of North Chelmsford, Mass., a graduate student, with honorable mention to Maynard H. Mack of Oberlin, O.

The Berkeley premiums for freshmen for best examination in Latin composition went to Joseph S. Kaposey, Bridgeport, Conn., first; Paul W. Wilkinson, Lakewood, O., second.

TUFTS GRADUATION PROGRAM IS ISSUED

Lee S. McCollester, dean of Tufts College, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon there on Sunday, June 14, the day preceding the seventy-fifth commencement. Approximately 375 seniors and others will receive degrees. Commencement activities open with a class-day program, Friday, June 12.

Alumni Day will be observed on Saturday. The Tufts varsity baseball team will play Harvard University's team immediately after the alumni dinner in Goddard Gymnasium. On the evening preceding the commencement program Tufts Night will be observed at the Pops concert in Symphony Hall. It will be the thirtieth anniversary of the original event. Several unusual features have been planned for the occasion by Dr. Leo R. Lewis, head of the music department.

NEW YORK DRY LAW OFFICE TO BE CLOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23—Because prohibition enforcement in the western New York area has been improved and commercial violations of the federal dry law have dropped off, the Jamestown office of the bureau will be closed on June 1, and that district handled out of the Buffalo office.

Axel Levin, police chief of Jamestown, has protested the closing to Andrew McCampbell, state administrator. He said the cooperation between the police and federal agents would be shattered, with a breakdown of enforcement efficiency.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

L. Haines Pennel, Sierra Madre, Calif.
Mrs. Jennie L. Jessen, Attleboro, Mass.
Joseph Sobel, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ina Atha, Fontana, Calif.
Mrs. C. R. Shuptrine, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
C. R. Shuptrine, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mrs. Frances L. Taylor, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. H. H. Saatman, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. Saatman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C. G. Warren, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ethel A. Morris, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mattie D. Lanphier, Gardiner, Me.
Mrs. Edna L. Kimball, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Lizzie Marsh, Detroit, Mich.
Mary Gilman Davis, Portland, Me.
Mabel Stuart Davis, Portland, Me.
J. D. Gorman, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Jessie Craig, Johannesburg, So. Africa.
Mrs. Winifred W. Castle, Mountain Lakes, N. J.
Mrs. Helen A. Breidenbach, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Violet Gutenstein, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Harlee E. Dedrick, Freeport, Ill.
H. E. Dedrick, Freeport, Ill.

Army Plane Types Are Identified By Shape and Formation in Flight

How to tell one airplane from another is a problem which has been puzzling civilian sky-gazers during the eastern tour of the army's air force. According to Maj. Robert F. Raymond of Boston, an A. E. F. pilot still flying, there are several ways in which the four types of army planes may be identified.

These four types are bombing, pursuit, observation and attack, and all are biplanes. Silhouetted against the sky, Major Raymond explains, the army plane resembles a T-square, flying cross foremost. The stem of the T is the fuselage, or body of the ship, and the cross is the wing section. A small "blot" or bump on the forward end of the fuselage represents a single engine. A dark object on either side marks the twin-motor ships. A tiny "blot" above the fuselage identifies the single seater.

One "blot" above the forward end of the plane indicates one pilot, or, if projecting far forward, the head and shoulders of a lookout in a bomber. An additional dark object, extending higher, will be an observer standing up.

The bombers have two engines and a lookout post extending forward from the fuselage. The pursuit models are the smallest and fastest having one motor and one seat. The observation ships are larger than the pursuit planes. They have a single engine and two seats. The attack plane closely resembles the observation ship, except for the engine which is inclosed in a high, narrow hood, the lower part of which slants inward.

Flying formations also help to identify groups of planes. The army formations are: Flight, squadron, group, wing and division. Bombardment planes travel three in a flight. Nine bombing planes are distinguished by three flights, which comprise a squadron. Three squadrons, or 27 planes, represent a group.

Pursuit ships fly with 15 planes to a squadron, arranged in flights of three to form a spearhead. Four squadrons, or 60 planes, constitute a group, and 194 pursuit planes comprise a wing. Observation ships fly with 13 planes to a squadron, 12 tactical and one commanding officer. There are 39 planes, or three squadrons, in a group. The attack formations are similar to the observation planes except that they fly lower.

NEVIN TABLET ERECTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—Ethelbert Nevin, composer, was remembered today in the community in which his last days were spent, when a tablet, erected at 40 Trumbull Street by the Connecticut Musical Society, was dedicated. Mrs. Nevin came from New York to participate in the dedication.

SCHOOLMASTER HONORED

A testimonial banquet was tendered last night to Charles F. Merrick, master of the William Howard Taft Intermediate School in Brighton, who is retiring from school service in June. The banquet, held in the gymnasium of the Brighton High School, was attended by more than 150 persons, among whom were teachers who served under him when he was master in the Thomas Gardner district, Allston, and in his present position in Brighton.

Inheritance Tax For Age Fund Urged

A plan to raise funds for old-age assistance by increasing state inheritance taxes is advocated by Owen A. Gallagher, Representative from Dorchester, who filed a bill to that end in the Legislature yesterday.

Representative Gallagher estimated that the increased levy would provide a revenue of $3,000,000 annually, considered more than sufficient to carry the burden.

Another proposal, urged by Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, is a surtax of 15 per cent on income taxes which total $25 or more.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's veto of the measure permanently relieving towns and cities of any expense of maintaining or constructing state highways was overridden in the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 122 to 51.

When the question of studying the advisability of extending subway facilities to Somerville and Arlington came before the House, it was recommended that the bill be amended to include localities to the south of Boston, said to be in extreme need of rapid transit service. The amendments were refused, but the bill was passed to a third reading.

FRANKLIN UNION EXERCISES

Certificates and record cards for completion of day and evening courses at the Franklin Union were presented to 304 students last night at exercises in the Franklin Union Hall. A feature of the exercises was the operation of an old Franklin press, showing the printing conditions of Benjamin Franklin's time.

Women's College Heads in Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Common academic problems and practical ways for their solutions were discussed at Wellesley College here today by presidents and deans of five of the largest women's colleges in the country.

The delegates at the conference included President Marion E. Park, Dean Helen T. Manning, and Prof. Lily Ross Taylor from Bryn Mawr; President William A. Neilson, Dean Marjorie H. Nicholson and Miss H. Mildred Holden, from Smith; President Henry N. MacCracken, Dean C. Mildred Thompson and Prof. Anna T. Kitchel from Vassar; and President Ellen Pitz Pendleton, Dean Alice Vinton Waite and Dean Frances L. Knapp from Wellesley. Each college sent a third representative this year, who was either a member of the faculty or of the administration.

The conference began with a dinner last evening at the home of President Pendleton and closed this noon with a luncheon at Tower Court.

Matters under discussion are not to be revealed to the public until they have been formulated and put in practice by several of the institutions, it was announced by Dean Alice Vinton Waite of Wellesley, secretary of the conference.

12 NAMED TO STUDENT BOARD

HANOVER, N. H., May 23 (AP)—Twelve Dartmouth juniors yesterday were elected to Palaeopitus, honorary student governing body. They were: Joseph D. Robinson, Medford, Mass.; Robert C. Wilkin, Salt Lake City; Carlos H. Baker, Saco, Me.; Robert Coltman, Washington, D. C.; Charles R. O'Brien, Upper Montclair, N. J.; John M. Clark, New Canaan, Conn.; James D. Shevlin, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Wilbur H. Ferry, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; William E. Pitten, Westfield, N. J.; William T. McCall, Muskegon, Mich.; Howland H. Sargeant, New Bedford, Mass., and Stanley W. Yudicky, Nashua, N. H.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Bliss Memorial Exhibition

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

OF WIDE interest is the memorial exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art of pictures from the estate of Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, to be shown together until Sept. 27 through the courtesy of the estate and of various institutions to which Miss Bliss willed paintings by Arthur P. Davies. Most of her collection, which contained important works by French impressionists and modernists, was bequeathed to the Museum of Modern Art, of which she was vice-president, to be delivered within three years, "providing the trustees of the estate should be satisfied that the Museum of Modern Art is sufficiently endowed and in the judgment of said trustees on a firm financial basis and in the hands of a competent board of trustees."

Miss Bliss was Davies's principal patron, and that this American painter might be more widely appreciated, she made the following distribution of his pictures in the present exhibition: "Homage to the Ocean" and "Children Dancing" to the Brooklyn Museum; "Home" to the St. Paul Art Institute; "Clothed in Dominion" to the Rhode Island School of Design; "Mother and Child" to the Utica Public Library (Mr. Davies was born in Utica, N. Y.); "The Unicorns" and "Adventure" to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; "Alchemy" to International House, New York; "Flocks of Spring" to the Portland, Ore., Art Association; "Winds of Corinth" to the Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; "Sleep" to the National Gallery (Tate Gallery) London; "Frankincense," to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; "Marmoreal Dream" to the Newark Memorial Association, Newark, N. J. Pictures not in this exhibition were bequeathed to the Addison Gallery, Andover, Mass., and to the San Francisco Art Association.

Cézanne

Of first interest in this show are the Cézannes—11 oils, 10 water colors and a lithograph. The "Self-portrait," painted before 1870, will do much to clarify many visitors' viewpoint on this experimenting artist, ever searching for the ultimate in expression. In the modeling of the face and the green cap are to be noticed the accentuated planes, the broad accents upon essential values that have come to mean so much in modern painting. Here is no frittering away of force in trivial incidents. The color masses, apparently, are kept as large and unbroken as possible. The total effect is almost austere in its contempt for anything savoring of factitious charm. The more completely then does the essential character element emerge.

"Pines and Rocks" and "Still Life with Apples" among the other Cézannes that hang on the long wall of the main gallery, offer something like a rounded statement of this painter's work. They exemplify his unquestionable sincerity, his ceaseless hunt for effects that would satisfy him as expressing the essence of the thing he saw and felt. In parts of the still-life apparently he found something like satisfaction in a stroke, and having found it, abandoned that part of the design for some other phase of the problem. The complexity of lighting and the subtlety of planes on an apple fascinated him. He explored these mysteries as the laboratory expert busies himself endlessly with chemical combinations. Always Cézanne seems to be saying, "How can I get a larger effect with sterner economy of means?"

Modigliani and Gauguin

In this well hung exhibition thought was given to providing a vista for the Modigliani "Portrait of Madame B." This painter, with his diagonal elongations and large and simple values, his delight in unbroken length of line and his slenderizing treatment of the head, neck and hands, is lent enchantment by distance. Viewed from afar, his painting has an impact of complete and original effect that not all will find pleasing but that few will be able to ignore or forget.

Well placed for study, too, is the large Gaugin, "Hina Tefatu," painted in 1893 in Tahiti. This canvas is strong in the exotic interest that has made this painter so well liked by sated persons in search of fresh impressions. Strong has been his influence, too, on poster making, with his powerful large areas devoted to the central idea of his composition, and the appropriate contrasting notes of color that at once relieve and heighten the effect of his massed hues.

Gaugin's art illustrated one sort of escape—the flight to strange countries. Davies found escape in the realm of imagination, in dream scenes, and in fanciful lands of Arcadian innocence. "The Unicorns," perhaps his best known painting, and reveals all this artist's powers of reveals all this artist's power of delicate synthesis. His knowledge of painting method and his understanding of significant aspects of natural objects combined in him to support a talent for personal and agreeable composition.

He had such plastic command of his materials that he worked as if he were a musician lingering over the beauty of his balanced passages of melody. How great was Davies's knowledge of values is evident in his touching in of the small trees in his "Italian Landscape." Examine these trees, and they resolve into single irregular dabs of bluish-green paint. Seen in their proper perspective they take on the air of fullness of statement that could result only from accuracy of the painter's vision.

Derain and Daumier

Derain's landscape, "The Farm", is an example of this painter's accomplished way of working. Here are knowledge, emotion and mentality all functioning smoothly together. There is sureness here, where we feel a sense of searching in Cézanne's painting, for Derain has the advantage of coming after the heavy post-impressionist had been done. Derain's ability to set down the essentials of his forms, in intricate arrangements that are so well coördinated as to seem simple, is a subject for constant admiration. The artist's certainty imparts to the observer a sense of repose. Derain goes beyond the descriptive painter's best efforts by achieving more than the portrait of an individual place: He gives us something typical, characteristic of a whole countryside.

By Daumier there is a little masterpiece, "The Laundress," a small oil version on wood of a painting on the same theme in the Louvre. This big little picture imparts the sympathetic side of Daumier's art, with its powerful figure of the mother helping the child up the stairs from the river. Her gentleness is without a hint of pose or sentimentality, a constant protective companionship that years easily through the day and night.

Among the most important shows of the year is this exhibit, with its famous "Cliff Etretat," by Monet, a full statement of his broken color theory; the Degas drawing of th heads of three ballet dancers, with form wholly indicated by the great knowledge of line; Picasso's "Woman in White," a top note of his neo-classic phase; "By the Stream," a Pissaro that sets forth subtleties of vision that are coming to be more appreciated with the passing of the years, as the Impressionists undergo time's revaluing; Maurice Prendergast's original gift for mosaics of bright spots of color in well-considered landscape compositions; Charles Prendergast's recapture of the primitive impulse in decoration, manifested in his gesso panels; Redon's sumptuous evocations of flower motives and his well-known mystical painting, "Silence"; Renoir's "Landscape," wherein the whole scene is aflame with flowing and ascending strokes of Delft blue and melting rose; Rousseau's "The Jungle," in which the naïve completeness of his viewpoint finds expression of its rhythms of form and color; Seurat's "Port en Bessin," a final example of his use of pointillism; Matisse's "Girl in Green," with its exemplification of his idiom of design; Walt Kuhn's personal expressiveness in terms of decoration. Two rooms are given over to lithographs and drawings by several of the artists represented by paintings. The whole show is marked for the selectiveness and taste that guided Miss Bliss in her collecting.

"The Laundress," by Honoré Daumier

'London Wall'

By J. T. GREIN

London

AT THE Duke of York's Theater, by arrangement with William Hunter and John F. MacGregor, Frank Gregory presents "London Wall," a comedy in three acts, by John Van Druten. Produced by Auriol Lee. Beginning May 1, 1931. The cast:

Birkinshaw	John Mills
Eric Brewer	Henry Mollison
Miss Hooper	Nadine March
Miss Janus	Marie Ney
Miss Milligan	Heather Angel
Miss Willesden	Katie Johnson
Hec Hammond	Frank Lawton
Miss Bufton	Helen Goss
Mr. Walker	Frank Royde

Mr. Van Druten is a playwright who finds his material in the world of actualities and illuminates it with the perceptions of the artist. His characters are men and women with whom we may rub shoulders every day. Their conversations are spontaneous, their eloquence within the limits to which our ears are accustomed in our usual round. Their wit springs, or seems to spring, from their several mentalities. It has none of that artificial brilliance which reveals the master hand pulling the strings.

If they emerge into a sharper light than that in which our duller eyes might have perceived them; if out of their interchange of thought, their disparities, their affinities, a dramatic conflict arises that we, left to ourselves, would not have apprehended, it is impossible to say where Mr. van Druten has reënforced his colors or where he lends a keener edge to actuality. Herein lies the charm of his work, and its wide appeal.

Thus it is that his plays cease to be a story, told in so many acts, and become an encounter with human life, an encounter experienced as a whole and not in sections. In "London Wall" Mr. Van Druten bids us enter a solicitor's office—any solicitor's office—there to discover, beneath the chatter, the pin-pricks of drudgery and the laughter of youth, an undercurrent of drama, even, for one brief moment, of tragedy. Since every play must have a beginning and an end, there is, of course, a story, one, moreover, that in the telling sounds as if it might belong to any piece of fiction. The pretty little typist, still in her 'teens, pursued by the well-groomed clerk who offers her more enticing baits than the modest relaxations suggested by the nice boy from the firm downstairs; the eccentric lady, who, disturbed about this charming child, provides her with an annuity; even the impudent office boy, and the efficient stenographer banking all her hopes on a marriage with a man whose love, like her own, is waning with the years—all of these are not, on the surface, remote from the ken of the popular novelist.

But how they and their companions come to life under the wand of Mr. Van Druten! All the while their work goes on: their telephone buzzes; their "boss" spurs flagging spirits into action; their thoughts, even their characters, take definite shape in their spasmodic talk, their quick repartee, their interrupted confidences. The dreams of the senior stenographer, Miss Janus, receive their coup de grâce in a curt telephone message, between the filing of her employer's papers, and the office atmosphere is momentarily shivered by her grief. But life goes on. Miss Janus faces it, finding such solace as she can in the befriending of the little typist and her boy, after the emphatic defeat of his rival. Life goes on. We have tarried an hour or two over a bit of it, and found it warm with humor and humanity.

A delightful play, delightfully acted. Miss Marie Ney's Miss Janus balances cool capability and underlying emotion. Even a property telephone becomes an instrument of tragedy in her hands. She makes us realize, almost hear, the callous voice at the other end tersely dismissing her hopes of a haven. Miss Nadine March, sophisticated and quick-witted, lends point to every word she utters and finds an admirable foil in the smug Miss Bufton of Miss Helen Goss. The erratic incursions of Miss Katie Johnson's elderly lady, lovable and courteous despite her weakness for litigation, have a disarming charm, and Miss Heather Angel, rapidly becoming one of London's best ingénues, invests the little typist with the grace and spirit of youth. The boy from downstairs, timid in his advances, almost too young to know his own mind, is played by Mr. Lawton with a nice mixture of boyish temper and bewildered inhibitions, in contrast to the self-assurance and superior airs of Mr. Mollinson's amusing lady-killer. Mr. Mills is the pert and impish office boy to the life, from his unwashed neck to the crown of his rakish coiffure, and Mr. Royde presides over his office with a kindly, if a slightly ponderous, dignity. They are all true to type, every character distinct and individual.

Graphic Sketch Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE human aspects of the annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and prints at the Graphic Sketch Club, and the decorative warmth of the gallery in which the works are displayed, play so marked a part in the success of the event that cold, impersonal evaluation of the worth of each contribution is necessarily difficult.

One finds, for example, an excellent self-portrait by a sensitive young man who sells newspapers at a city street corner; and near by a still-life by an elderly man who finds in art an appealing avocation. Then there are many canvases and a few works in sculpture by artists who have long since won their spurs.

The Graphic Sketch Club has always been a gathering place for artists of all kinds and conditions, and, in consequence, represents more a cross-section of art activity in Philadelphia than an aggregate of works produced exclusively by its own students and graduates.

Generally speaking, however, the product of the Graphic Sketch Club before initiation in any other art institution is conservative. Perhaps the best example of this product may be found in Maurice Pinnon's self-portrait—a sensitive bit of academic craftsmanship—and in a self-portrait by Santino Marzullo, a piece of work that is entirely self assured, and that reveals the young artist as a dark-skinned, brown-eyed chap with a wild shock of dark hair. These two types, so opposite in character, give one insight into the human side of the Graphic Sketch Club and its appeal.

Radical art theories are found only in the work of students who are strongly influenced by other art schools.

Among the more original interpretations one will find H. Haulman Ruthrauff's "Rain," in which two rain-swept women with umbrellas held against the lurid white of the sheeted rain and the winding road, fight their way past a green hill. Another interesting canvas, though much too crowded in composition, is Frank C. Kirk's "Marketing in Ukrania."

Technical facility is developed to high degree in the still-life breakfast table studies by Paulette Van Roekens, while Cesare Ricciardi and Robert Susan offer equally facile studies in portraiture. More sensitive are the characterizations by Joseph Sachs, while a crude strain would seem to dominate the studies of women and girls by many of the younger painters.

Subtlety in the use of whites and individuality in composition may be noted in Luigi Spizzirri's self-portrait; while a coarse, home-spun symbolism pervades Maxim Gottlieb's compositions of workers. Hortense Ferne, in her "Mardi Gras," and her realistic sketch of Market Street seen from a skyscraper window, offers interesting contrast in subject and treatment within the range of her own work, while Ralph Taylor, in "Old Violin Maker," touches with a soft golden light a particularly human scene.

Interesting soap sculpture compositions come from Aurelius Renzetti, while among the print makers may be found Richard E. Bishop, Benton Spruance, M. C. Calms, Margaret Lowengrund and Charles Taylor.

D. G.

'Pinafore'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As the second offering of the Civic Light Opera Company's season at Erlanger's Theater, "Pinafore" was revived for a fortnight beginning May 18, 1931. The cast:

Sir Joseph Porter	Frank Moulan
Captain Corcoran	Joseph Macaulay
Ralph Rackstraw	Howard Marsh
Dick Deadeye	William Danforth
Bill Robstay	William C. Gordon
Josephine	Ruth Altman
Little Buttercup	Fay Templeton
Hebe	Ethel Clark

A Japanese prima donna was the novelty for the first production of the company, "The Mikado." For the second, Fay Templeton has been engaged for the part of Little Buttercup. Loud and long was the handclapping that greeted her first entrance. Outwardly she remained composed, her merry eyes making mockery as of old in her Kewpie-like countenance. The orchestra's pianissimos were kind to her small voice. Thanks to a quietly attentive audience she made every point in her part tell, though she had scaled it all on a miniature plan.

By every sign the operetta was new to many persons in the audience, and its 53-year-old satire was not altogether greeted as something quaintly antique. Ruth Altman poised on the travesty elements in her part with a delicate mockery of all the ways of the elder Helen operatic, adding her own impulsive action to the comedy. Miss Templeton, yet never obtrusively, revealed a dramatic sense of her part, though Miss Marsh, too, gave this character a free style that warmed the house to prolonged applause.

The chorus, also augmented in numbers, had been carefully rehearsed by the hard-working musical director, Louis Kroll. Mr. Moulan played Sir Joseph straight, and gained a real effect that was the more appreciated by the audience. William Danforth, in the red-faced, furious manner given to the part of Dick Deadeye, made much of the character, and Joseph Macaulay, as Captain Corcoran, contributed as a foil of considerable value to the humorous antics of the comedians. One of the most effective moments of the evening was the way Mr. Danforth managed to hurl his voice entirely to the gallery at the end of the first act, while singing "The Merry Maiden and the Tar," with the chorus, to the accompaniment of Joseph Maresky.

Photography in Painting

RECENTLY it was announced that an artist was about to have used a photographic image to paint upon. The news item stated that it specially interesting was it to see the altered part that the photograph played in the picture in question, submitted for exhibition in this year's Royal Academy, had been accepted by a committee of competent artists and were discovered to be painted photographs only after they had actually been hung.

Although photography enlarged the scope of pictorial art, it cannot be regarded as a substitute for it. This mechanical process is a cold registration of light and shade values. It possesses none of the tricks of sense and fancy, no freedom or license, no plastic modeling of form; its action is rigid and stern. For these reasons many a good and sincere artist has been inveigled into its use as a bolster to weak drawing or composition. But its aid eventually leaves the mark of the cloven hoof on the work of the artist.

Problems in composition of a portrait loom large and frequently, and great is the temptation to use a series of photographs in order to have a selection before him instead of repainting and repainting the vexed design. If he has recourse to this method, quite unconsciously he is led from one step to another, first in making a decision about a troubling line; then in the arrangement of drapery, and finally in roughing in the actual features of the sitter.

But a close application to the mechanical sense of form destroys that quick inspirational seizure of an impression, the registration of which is a coöperation of perception and expression. The vital part of a picture or a person lies in the understanding behind, impelling its action. Reliance on mechanical aids causes the artist to lose this impulse.

Whether in portrait or landscape, through the use of photographs the artist is bound to lose the essence or character of his subject; and as this is the part of his picture which actually is the picture, the use of photography in painting can therefore, in this writer's opinion, never be legitimate.

RALPH LION.

The Kaleidoscope

New York

BOBBIE JONES'S second short picture in his series, "How I Play Golf," is devoted to chip shots. Charles Winninger assists in providing a comedy setting for the champion's instruction. In the first subject, putting, Frank Craven and Joe E. Brown engaged in a laughable competition. The series is proving popular because of its blend of entertainment and instruction; Jones conducts himself with amiable modesty and remains, rightly, the chief element of interest despite the comic relief. Other items in the series are to be concerned with the brassie, the spoon, trouble shots, practice shots and the driver. While making the last named, Jones made several unexpected retakes because a bird had remarked "tweet tweet" from a neighboring tree with a disconcerting precision of interval after each stroke. The golfer remarked that it sounded too much as though the bird were spoofing.

Little Theater Tournament

The annual little theater tournament in New York this year was devoted to a week of long plays. The winner of the Samuel French prize was the Morningside Players group of Columbia University, who also won last year in this tournament. This year's play, "If Booth Had Missed," is a conjectural rewriting of history by Arthur Goodman. Lincoln is shown contending against great opposition in Congress during the years of reconstruction, undergoing an impeachment trial, making an eloquent plea in his own defense and being shot at the conclusion of the vote in his favor. The total effect was that of an ingenious academic exercise. The piece was given a painstaking production that brought out well the advantages of employing a large cast and a historical subject, both of which should make the play of interest to community and little theaters in the United States.

The Pipe Organ Pumpers

At the Guild of Pipe Organ Pumpers' annual dinner in New York, recently, progress was reported on the guild's movement to preserve cast-iron wild animal life. One of the objects of the organization is to "prove that every successful man did not earn his first dollar selling newspapers." Membership is confined to those who pumped a pipe organ in a church or chapel during their youth. Its purpose is to achieve "a belated recognition for an honorable profession that is now decadent."

Stage and Film Notes

George Arliss, upon completion of his film version of "Alexander Hamilton," signed to appear for three years more in Warner Brothers' pictures.

The revival of "The Admirable Crichton" played to $70,000 during a three weeks' tour, according to George C. Tyler, with $6050 takings for a single performance in a Hartford, Conn., auditorium.

Next season's plans of the Theater Guild of New York include production of the O'Neil trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra;" "Reunion at Vienna," by Robert E. Sherwood; a new play by Sidney Howard; "Versailles," by Emil Ludwig; "The Coward," by H. R. Lenormand; "Three Times Waterloo," a satire of the theater, by Eugene Gurster; "The Party," by Dawn Powell; "The Sailors of Cattaro," by Friedrich Wolf.

Artistic Plaints

English Drama of Today

The Contemporary Drama of England, by Thomas Dickinson (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) is a revised edition of a book first published in 1917, bringing forward the later work of Barrie, Galsworthy and Shaw, and appraising the plays of such newer figures in the theater as A. A. Milne, C. K. Munro, Noel Coward, John Drinkwater and Frederick Lonsdale. Mr. Dickinson sets forth clearly the new theatrical organization that arose after the decline of the actor-manager system at the turn of the century, and shows how this and the vigorous repertory movement brought new impulses into the British drama and gave rise to new reputations among writers and managers.

D. A.

Drawings at the Spring Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

FOR some years past the Royal Academy has paid increasing attention to the claims of black-and-white art. These exhibits, formerly confined to a small, out-of-the-way room, have been allotted one of the principal rooms, and now constitute one of the most important and central features of the whole exhibition. This greater prominence given to etchers, engravers and draftsmen is well deserved, for British work in black and white attains a remarkably high standard, even when judged by the best of all centuries.

Just by way of emphasizing that the expression "black and white" must not be taken too literally, I will begin by saying that one of the most exquisite exhibits in the section this year, a chalk drawing of "The Palace of the Popes, Avignon," by F. L. Griggs, A. R. A., contains not a speck of black and hardly any white. It is a delicious impression in soft reds and grays, the fine old fortresslike medieval building at Avignon being seen across the roofs of neighboring houses.

F. L. Griggs has a delicate, individual and rather old-fashioned style of his own. He won his spurs as an illustrator of rural scenes, and his drawings for the well-known "Highways and Byways" series of county guidebooks were the beginning of his fame. He is one of the two Associates of the Royal Academy elected primarily for their achievements in the sphere of engraving, the other being Henry Rushbury, A. R. A.

Though Rushbury also shows two accomplished dry points and a sensitive pencil drawing of Marseilles in this room, his principal contribution this year will be found in the water-color section. Here is his masterly, slightly tinted wash drawing of "St. Paul's"—the stately dome seen from a distance—which has been bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest.

Result of Liberal Policy

Good as the drawings and etchings have been of recent years, it may be said without hesitation that never within memory has this section been so good as it is this year or contained so many fine works by Britain's leading draftsmen. The more liberal policy now being pursued by the Royal Academy has encouraged several eminent "outsiders" to contribute this year, and today for the first time the visitor to the Royal Academy has the opportunity to see in Burlington House an example of the mature and masterly art of Muirhead Bone. His large black chalk drawing of "The Golden Horn From Galata Bridge" is given a place of honor. It is a spacious view of the famous harbor of Constantinople with all its fascinating array of varied shipping, and for all its mass of details admirably and convincingly rendered, it is so skilful in its design that the whole composition has the appearance of unity and even simplicity.

Equally notable are two large wash-drawings, "Cliffs of Portland," and "Corfe Castle," by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R. A., who ranks with Bone in the forefront of contemporary British etchers.

Among the figure draftsmen in this section Gerald L. Brockhurst is facile princeps, his pencil drawing of a girl's head "Tedra" and his superb portrait etching of a brother craftsman, "James McBey," show a power of firm draftsmanship and immaculate modeling which can hold their own beside the finest productions of Renaissance Italy. The charcoal drawing of "Prof. A. E. Housman," by Francis Dodd, A. R. A.; Edmund J. Sullivan's etching of "John Galsworthy" and James A. Grant's summary but well characterised chalk drawing, "Zeds," are other outstanding works of portraiture in this section.

Among the Water Colors

Essentially a portrait drawing, though included among the water colors by reason of its slight tinting, is an exceedingly beautiful child's head, "Lord Burghersh," by A. K. Lawrence, A. R. A., and in many respects this charming little head shows the superb draftsmanship and tender distinction of Lawrence's art even better than his large oil painting in another gallery. It will be remembered that A. K. Lawrence leaped into fame a few years back by reason of the success of his decorative panel of "Elizabeth and Raleigh" in St. Stephen's Hall, and it was no doubt on his achievement as a decorative artist that the academy elected him as an associate. Next to Lawrence it was generally conceded at the time that the most remarkable panel by a young artist in St. Stephen's Hall was the Queen Anne subject executed by Walter T. Monnington. This artist is now only 27 years of age, and his recent election as an associate is a great honor for so young an artist. Presumably his election came as a surprise to the artist, who has been unable to send anything of great importance to this academy, but some studies of figures here, such as his "Supper at Emmaus" in chalk, show the seriousness and distinction of his art. His contributions to next year's academy will be awaited with interest.

Since there are just over 200 exhibits in this gallery, it is impossible to enumerate here all that is worthy of attention, for while there are exhibits of outstanding importance—as we have seen—the general average of work here attains a remarkably high rank. Notable among the landscape subjects are Sir Frank Short's aquatint, "High Tide on the Solway," and his etching, "Canterbury From the Meadows," while Stanley Anderson, John Copley, Ethel Gabain, Job Nixon, Malcolm Osborne, R. A. Orovida, Sickert, Nathaniel Sparks and William Walcot are a few of the many other gifted artists whose works make this gallery one of the best and most enjoyable rooms in the present Royal Academy.

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By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

THE Accademia d'Italia has awarded the Mussolini prize of 50,000 lire to Ildebrando Pizzetti for his opera "Debora e Jaéle." This is a happy decision, not only because Pizzetti is one of the most prominent and representative figures in modern music, but also because of the significance of the Academy's recognition of the merits of the so-called "young" Italian school (in spite of the fact that its representatives are nearly 50 years of age). This school seemed fated to be deprived of all the official acknowledgment so largely and justly granted to the representatives of the more daring tendencies of the other arts.

To avoid all equivocation, we must say at once that Pizzetti is not a revolutionary, if this word stands for the dissonant in the realm of music; but he is one in the truest and best sense of the word, for he molds his art from such distinctive and individual schemes and expressions that it has the appearance of a homogeneous mass, quite untouched by the influence of the changing currents and modes, a mass which has its own characteristics and is easily distinguishable amidst the restless tendencies so universal in the field of music today.

A Musical Crisis

Pizzetti appears on the horizon of art at the moment of a musical crisis; when the Italian opera of 1900 seems, with its century, to be on the decline, covered with glory, but exhausted in all its possibilities of expression. He appears after the marvel of "Falstaff," when a small group of Italian musicians (we are happy to number among these Martucci and Sgambati) undertook, even if by well-known methods, to revive the Italian love of symphonic and chamber music. It was then no easy task for a composer who wished to follow traditions other than those which merely chewed the cud of the past, to beat out a new path without becoming a facile imitator of foreign schools.

But for Pizzetti this was no temptation; his profound love of music, his culture, his natural love of ample and solemn expressions, all led him to the supreme heights of Italian polyphonic music—the music of the operatic composers of the seventeenth century in Italy and of the Gregorian chant. His masters were, therefore, the great musicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries whose ideals he was able to re-create in his own individual manner.

Armed with this culture and love—in a world which ignored the existence and greatness of Italian musical art of those centuries—and a character as clear as it was straightforward, it is obvious that his first steps would be hampered at every turn. A public enamored of pompous rhetoric and critics in anxious search for the high notes of tenors would not have the time to realize that a new musical vision was being unfolded under their eyes nor to listen as they should to the individual and characteristic art of Pizzetti.

A Fortunate Choice

It was a happy choice on the part of the Accademia d'Italia to have picked out "Debora e Jaéle" for the Mussolini prize, since this opera shows the qualities of Pizzetti's work most clearly.

We have pointed out that the music of Pizzetti is closely related to the Italian polyphonists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This is so far true that his most vital and individual compositions are found among his choruses. Here is his favorite material, to which he gives his finest moments and which reflects most truly his sensitiveness and power.

Needless to say, this does not refer to the academic chorale. If we insisted on tracing the descent, we might say that Pizzetti derives more from Gesualdo of Venosa than from Pierluigi Palestrina. His choral work is fundamentally lyrical as well as potentially dramatic, and where "recitative" fails to convey any sense of the dramatic Pizzetti succeeds most effectively. Every voice in the chorus has something to say, some sentiment to express, and in unison these voices, each of which is invested with its own life and feeling, rise to a grandeur and power which quite sweeps one away.

Complete Freedom

There were already signs of this intensity in "Fedra," but in "Debora" Pizzetti's choruses win their complete freedom from every kind of influence and stand out independently in their purely dramatic construction. In all justice, I think we might say that the most original Pizzettian parts of the opera are found in the choruses. Others, as well as Pizzetti, have made use of the "Recitativo Continuo," and so far as they were able to give it a special character and individual movement they were able to keep it free of all rhetoric; yet, in spite of this, we feel something artificial, theoretical, which certainly does not help toward the clarity of a work.

With the chorus it is altogether a different matter. Here, original expressions compose themselves in an original manner and, what is most important in the opera, the chorus is raised to the level of the leading part. This is why "Debora e Jaéle," which is eminently a choral opera, remains for us one of the finest and most significant works of our time; this is why the best parts of the other operas, such as "Fedra" and particularly "Fra Gherardo," are those in which the crowd becomes the central element of the dramatic action.

Choral Compositions

This facet of Pizzetti's musicality is seen, not only in his operas, but also in the compositions which are strictly choral, like the "Messa di Requiem," a masterpiece of its kind for freshness and originality, and in other works of a madrigal character. Ildebrando Pizzetti is a complete figure of the musician of today. There is no form of music in which he cannot express himself through his own style and characteristics. If his operatic works are important because of their power, originality and strong emotion, so are his numerous other works, in chamber music, orchestral and lyrical forms.

Here, too, as in the operas, moments of great serenity alternate with moments of strong dramatic emotion; yet his construction always appears to rise from a broad basis. When Pizzetti's voice is heard through his instrumentation, his song always carries its own justification; themes stretch out between immense horizons, we see harmony retreat modestly into the shade and rhythm falls like the wind at sunset. It is as if the melody were invested with its own power, a power so vast that at times it seems to diffuse its own strange atmosphere.

This is why we love the Sonata for violin and violoncello and the beautiful Trio. In these works we feel the superiority of an intellect which, in the presence of Art, knows how to be humble and restrained.

These few words cannot do justice to Pizzetti. They can only imply an act of homage to one who is so rich in temperament and who is certainly one of the most individual of musicians.

ILDEBRANDO PIZZETTI

Berlin Orchestral Concerts

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE 10 orchestral concerts, or so-called Philharmonic concerts, directed annually by Wilhelm Furtwängler, reached their climax in an evening of Beethoven. Three rarely played works of a master and the Third Symphony made an impressive program. We heard the famous Overture, "Die Geschöpfe des Prometheus," which shows the influence of Mozart as well as the unmistakable hand of Beethoven. Then one heard the second "Lenore" Overture and the "Grosse Fuge" in B flat major, op. 133.

In this fugue one reached the intellectual apex of the evening. Beethoven has written nothing more aloof, more grandiose, than this piece which is so profoundly permeated by his speculative and creative fantasy. Only a man of such mental loneliness as the later Beethoven could be successful with such a work, where the music is no longer only sound and color, or even expression, but fundamentally "pure" thought. In this fugue there is nothing that is not essential, all ornamentation has disappeared; every bar, every note is indispensable and has its particular function in the complete design. No other work of Beethoven has so profound a meaning as this fugue. The doggedness with which he here repudiates all musical limitations is really uncanny. He leaves every tradition, every convenient convention behind and points out the way and the future of music. Whatever is of value or fruitful in the "new music" of our time, would have been impossible without the last quartets of Beethoven and the attendant great fugue.

Stupendous Effect

Furtwängler had it played by the full string orchestra of the Philharmonic, so that the tonal harshness of the piece was lessened and its monumental importance enhanced. The effect was stupendous, as it was in the "Eroica," which was endowed with a new vision and life by Furtwängler, a thing which seemed impossible.

The other brilliant concert given by Furtwängler included works of Bach and Brahms. The most important piece on the program was the Fourth Symphony of Johannes Brahms. This work, the last symphony of a classical mold which we possess, has always been one of the really great and unforgettable achievements of Furtwängler. The finale, which completely overshadows the three first movements, is built up in all its gigantic proportions. In this movement Brahms places himself at the side of Beethoven. One feels this particularly when Furtwängler, with singular constructive power, raises up the mighty stone edifice of this finale. Every detail is given its full value; every bar is vital and formed, and a synthesis of the classical and romantic, which Brahms has here successfully achieved, stands out clearly.

Klemperer's "Johannespassion"

It is more than 18 months since the Philharmonic Choral Society, founded by Siegfried Ochs, gave its first public performance under the direction of Otto Klemperer. It began its existence with a remarkable performance of the "Passion according to the Gospel of St. John," by Johann Sebastian Bach. Since then it has tested its powers on the "Missa Solemnis" and the "Requiem" of Verdi and gained much experience in working with Klemperer.

One was aware of this in a recent performance of the "Johannespassion," which was a great deal more than a mere repetition of a former achievement. The peculiar atmosphere of the "Johannespassion," which is a strange mixture of mysticism and realism, made an enormous impression this time. The dramatic element which almost completely dominated the second half of the work was brought out forcibly by Klemperer. He realized the will of Bach with tremendous certainty; the somber greatness, the austerity and sharpness of expression, peculiar to most of the choral movements of the "Passion," made a deep impression. With what power Klemperer drew from the chorus the last compelling climax, the transfiguration of the final chorale! Though the soloists were not up to the chorus, they kept a high standard throughout. Julius Patzak, Heinrich Rehkemper, Rosette Anday and Elisabeth Schumann must be specially mentioned.

Bruno Walter

Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven were included in the program of the last of this year's series of concerts given by Bruno Walter. Apart from the Symphony of Leopoldine which I have already discussed in these columns, these concerts have given us nothing new; their brilliance and importance are due to the strong individuality of Bruno Walter, and it is to his art we owe some of the strongest musical impressions of the season. To these we must add his performance of Handel's Concerto Grosso in G minor, with which he opened the concert. He conducted from the piano. His playing was full of feeling and romanticism, which are possible in Handel if one has the necessary taste.

From Haydn we were given the Symphony in B flat major, one of the most artistic productions out of his London life, every movement entirely original and almost dazzling in the rhythmic and dynamic surprises of the finale. Bruno Walter gave the piece the most delicate outlines; it is impossible to imagine anything more charming, more elegant and musicianly.

The C minor Symphony of Beethoven brought the evening to a close. Though the lyrical musicianship of Bruno Walter did not always conform to the heroic character of the work, he gave us the idea of its power and splendor.

The soloist of the evening, Maria Ivogün, sang two concert arias by Mozart with the peculiar vocal timbre of her voice, which she uses through all registers with an amazingly even flow.

Chaliapin

The program of a song recital by Feodor Chaliapin, was, as usual, quite arbitrarily put together and showed no sign of artistic arrangement. In fact, there were many items of inferior quality. In this respect Chaliapin seems to disregard all standards. He is no Lieder singer and never has been one; he needs a theater to express himself fully. He is so penetrated by music and the dramatic that he is temperamentally incapable of singing without making use of the plastic and pictorial. So, aided by his extraordinary histrionic talent, he must act little plays, whether it be in a song or an aria. This may have its charm for a native audience, but the more sophisticated will think differently, particularly when Chaliapin sings wrong notes or promiscuously alters the rhythm. Nor was he vocally at his best that evening, for though his amazing technique helped him over many a difficulty, he sang with care and rarely gave full vent to his powerful voice. When he did, we certainly heard tones of brazen resonance and extraordinary brilliance.

The Bethlehem Bach Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Bethlehem, Pa.

REMAINING unanswered at the festival which the Bach Choir, J. Fred Wolle, conductor, holds every spring—this year on May 15 and 16—in the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University, is the question of soloists. Not because Pennsylvania people generally, or Bethlehem citizens particularly, demand the impossible from singers, nor because the Lehigh chapel is a difficult place acoustically, or Dr. Wolle an unreasonable man temperamentally; but simply because the men and women of the Bach Choir execute so well the special task to which they are devoted that almost any artist from outside, however capable by ordinary standards of appraisal and measurement, sounds weak and ineffective.

The opinion has been from time to time ventured that if Dr. Wolle would engage vocalists who are highly reputed Bach interpreters, he would come out all right. But who are the really authentic ones? And when somebody names them, do they seem the sort of musicians that would fit into the Bethlehem scheme? For technical expertness is by no means the only desirable qualification, nor even the principal one. The acclaim of the commercial concert platform would carry little weight indeed at the meetings, and would probably impress nobody in the throng of pilgrims.

Soloist and Chorus

Take the matter of the tenor. A more likely choice than Arthur Hackett, who appeared on the second day both this year and last in the B minor Mass, could hardly be made. Last year he truly gave hope of being the sought-for voice. This year, what chagrin for those who expected him to triumph! And yet, they made a mistake to entertain such an expectation; for soloists do not have what is commonly know as success at Bethlehem, and cannot have it. The tenor sings the "Benedictus," and his singing fits into the occasion, takes off from that of the chorus and leads back to it, so that no break occurs and so that no diversion is brought about.

From the academic standpoint, Mr. Hackett acquitted himself masterfully. An artist who has undertaken the most difficult roles and has won distinction in his treatment of them, was entirely equal to the mechanical demands of his part in the mass. Oh, yes, as far as authoritative Bach singing goes, Dr. Wolle could do no better than have Mr. Hackett assist him. But if he could only have persuaded Mr. Hackett to forget the importance of his position in the vocal profession! Here were tone and style to match the best we know, or have known. Tone and style, however, are of small account in themselves at Bethlehem. They are just the means whereby something is said, an idea presented, a sentiment communicated.

The Other Soloists

Mr. Hackett would no doubt be rated, suppose a tally kept and comparative merits figured out, the most finished and accomplished of all those who were employed in the solo labors of the festival, which comprised two meetings on the first day for the performance of cantatas and a double session on the second day for the mass; and no disparagement whatever of the abilities of Esther Dale, soprano, and Charles Tittmann, bass, to mention two of his colleagues in the mass, nor of those of Arthur Kraft, tenor, to name an artist who took part in the cantatas. And if Mr. Hackett should be reckoned by a certain number of points the best executant, he ought to be adjudged by the same number also the poorest interpreter. For in proportion as we have talent are we obliged to make a showing.

To consider the other extreme, perhaps the vote of a jury would give Mabel Beddoe, contralto in the cantatas, the lowest rank. Nevertheless, Miss Beddoe managed to outline clearly and strongly every passage of recitative and to set forth impressively every aria that fell to her. She was right there, imagination as well as voice, in the auditorium with the listeners, with the choristers, with the orchestral players, with the organist and with the director; not back in the studio calculating her effects. She may have failed to disclose much beauty of sound, exactness of pronunciation or elegance of phrasing; but she did not sing in vain. She kept her thought on the music of Bach and held everybody else's attention to it.

What to do, now, to bring the balance true? Dr. Wolle's reply to that query may not readily be obtained in words. It stands published, however, in actions. His policy, obvious to see, is to wait for artists of high training to outgrow their finicky ways and to let the faultily-schooled ones keep on with him as long as they contribute valuable expression. Either from experience or from observation of the workings of other choirs than his own, he has probably found that the least profitable thing he can do is to go after soloists of renown and popularity and invite them to vocalize their notions of Bach before his audiences.

Dr. Wolle knows, in fine, that people do not make the May pilgrimage to Bethlehem to get something they may have some time or other, even if rarely, at home. If there exists a Bach practice or tradition here or there, be assured he does not feel beholden to it. Why does not everybody interested in classic study of any sort act as independently as he? Were he interested in a body of ancient poetry, instead of in a shelf of eighteenth century music, he would in all likelihood pursue a course similar to that which he travels now. Were he engaged upon the text of Homer, he would read the "Iliad" with his own eyes instead of with those of an Alexandrian scholar. He would be Wolle and not Aristarchus.

A School of Engineers

These Bach scores are brought to vocal and instrumental realization—sung and played, I mean—at Bethlehem not as they ought to be but as they were meant to be by the composer; though by no means with merely antiquarian intent. The notes for the voices are all sung and those for the instruments are all played, to be heard. Every part of a Bach chorus, as performed by Dr. Wolle's choir, can be followed by an attentive ear. You have not your definition of the word "counterpoint" correct and accurate until you have been to Lehigh. A school of engineers in the neighborhood of a steel mill, they possess concrete knowledge there of a musical matter which people in conservatories understand only theoretically and which they discuss, perforce, as an abstraction.

Oh, Dr. Wolle has ways with Bach which are plentifully wrong; mannerisms which would never be favorably regarded outside his own community. He broadens out the close of the various sections of the mass, for example, after a fashion that would seem outrageously affected in most places and under most circumstances. Evidently he finds that a flamboyant conclusion impresses his hearers pleasurably, preparing them for the change, which comes rather suddenly in Bach, from sound to silence. When wrong, he is interestingly and reasonably so, to say the least. In that regard, he is like Bach himself. Why, students deeply versed in counterpoint will show you where Bach committed faults of construction in his fugues; and everybody is aware, who has listened to a program of cantatas, of his proneness to walk off and leave the contrapuntal machine running, still. Wolle is never inconsequential, nor Bach illogical.

'Pygmalion'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Kingsway Theater, the Macdona Players in "Pygmalion," by G. Bernard Shaw. Produced by S. Esme Percy. Beginning May 4, 1931. The cast:

Miss Clara Eynesford-Hill	Alice Darah
Mrs. Eynesford-Hill	Joan Hopegood
A Bystander	James Parish
Freddy Eynesford-Hill	George E. Bancroft
Miss Doolittle	Margaret Macdona
Colonel Pickering	Stanley Drewitt
Professor Higgins	S. Esme Percy
Another Bystander	Kennedy Allen
Mrs. Pearce	Barbara Everest
Alfred Doolittle	George Merritt
Mrs. Higgins	Phyllis Relph
Parlormaid	Lily Vere

Mr. Shaw's fun never ran more swiftly than in this jeu d'esprit, for among his plays it is least hampered by sermonizing, and, while the characterization is of the slightest, the dialogue bristles with entertaining impertinences which assure its popularity in revival. Esme Percy, who has a flair for these Shavian parts, makes Higgins good company, though he never quite seems happy in his brusqueness. Eliza is played attractively and sincerely by Miss Macdona; but the brightest and most amusing sketch comes from Mr. Merritt, whose dustman railing against "middle-class morality" is richly humorous and full of gusto.

This is the first production under the auspices of the London Playgoers' League, another organization which seeks to present intelligent plays at prices within the reach of every playgoer's pocket. The applause of the audience was a happy augury for the new venture.

'Lilies of the Field'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Grafton Theater, "Lilies of the Field," by John Hastings Turner.

Seven years ago Mr. Turner's charming comedy was first produced, and we still remember the performances of Meggie Albanesi and J. H. Roberts. It is odd, too, that so short a time should have cast a lavender fragrance about the piece; today taste is more sophisticated.

This revival at the Grafton, London's smallest theater, had a refreshing charm, and its success made a propitious beginning for the new management. Those delightful young actresses, Miss Helena Pickard and Miss Beatrix Thomson, could hardly have selected a better play to open with, for it provides excellent parts to display their contrasting individualities as the twins—one in a crinoline and one in a very modern frock—and to take the stage in a play worth reviving for its own sake.

"Lilies of the Field" is well written and beneath its artificial situation is a sincere and deeper motive. The problem of the producer is to harmonize these two aspects; and it was just here the production faltered. The acting throughout was good; Miss Pickard and Miss Thomson do more than decorate the stage, they give it sparkle and life. George Elton, as the vicar, gave a gentle humor to his characterization, and we enjoyed the performance of Miss Dorothy Hall as the grandmother who punctuates, at the right moment, the under-passage of seriousness. A little more speed, a little more sharpness to the dialogue, and there would be little left to criticize.

New Swedish Sound Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The AGA has completed a new sound film apparatus, which is said to solve effectively the problem of even feeding of the film. Sixty-two of the new apparatuses are already in use in Sweden.

Olympic Contests in Moscow

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

AN EXCEEDINGLY interesting series of musical and theatrical contests has been held in Moscow, the participants being the artistic organizations of the republics forming the U. S. S. R. Included among them were 16 theatrical companies, representing 13 nationalities (Russians, Georgians, Uzbeks, Armenians, Azerbaijan Turks, Kazan Tartars, Letts, White Russians, Jews, Ukrainians, Bashkirs, Cheremisses and Turkomans); an Uzbek vocal and instrumental combination; the Leningrad Ethnographic Theater; an Armenian Ashug combination; the Georgian peripatetic musician Iliko Kurkhuli; two Caucasian instrumental combinations; an orchestra of the national instruments of the Ukraine from Kharkov; vocal and instrumental combinations of Bashkirs, Cheremisses and two Tartar theaters; a Russian peasant chorus; a Ukrainian choir; and five groups of dancers who performed the Caucasian national dances.

The contests were held with the object of making the various republics acquainted with one another's achievements in the building of a national artistic culture during the last 10 years, and to give them an opportunity of exchanging ideas. No prizes were offered, but all the units taking part in the gathering received written appreciations, in which the merits and defects of their efforts were set forth. It was, however, clearly apparent that the pride of place in the theatrical sphere was held by the Georgian Theater, under the management of Sandro Akhmeteili. This company was obliged to give many more performances than originally had been intended, and on every occasion it had large and enthusiastic audiences. Its most astonishing feature was the ease and freedom of movement displayed by these people from the Georgian mountains.

The Tartar Theater of Kazan

The Tartar Theater from Kazan gave a national opera, in which Tartar melodies based on the pentatonic scale were employed. Music in general had a large share in the dramatic productions of every nationality, and imparted to them a very original color. The Bashkir Theater attracted much interest by introducing behind the stage a quray—a primitive flute having five holes and made from the hollow stem of a wild plant found on the steppe.

The Uzbek Theater provided several entertainments of the old singspiel type, in which instrumental and vocal numbers were introduced. One of the pieces included a complete presentation of the ancient wedding ceremony of the Uzbeks, with songs and dances. The entry of the wedding procession was heralded by the sonorous music of two surnais—the big Uzbek oboes—and two harnais—brazen trumpets about seven feet in length, which may reasonably be likened to the priestly trumpets mentioned in the Bible. The stage methods of the Uzbeks—a people of Turkish origin—showed an affinity with those of the Chinese theater, while in the costumes of the Bashkirs—also a Turkish race—the Mongol influence was very perceptible. The Armenian music contained echoes of the Persian. In the original style of their performance and the system of gesticulations connected with it the Turkomanian musicians displayed remnants of the ancient Shamanism.

These peculiarities of the music of the interesting peoples of Central Asia and Eastern Europe proved attractive to the hearers, who listened attentively to the original melodies and the sounds of the strange instruments.

The Uzbek Orchestra

Among the musical combinations a prominent place was occupied by the Uzbek musicians, conducted by Karl Yakubov, a singer who appeared some years ago at the Paris and Frankfurt Exhibitions. This body comprised an Uzbek orchestra of 30 players, a small chorus, a ballet and seven soloists. The Oriental instruments used by the orchestra belonged to the Middle Ages and were described by the Arabian theorists of the tenth to thirteenth centuries; they have been preserved to this day in Uzbekistan, having come down from the ancient Khoresm, Khorasan and other central Asiatic kingdoms renowned for their culture. The orchestra played in unison, but the melodies were remarkable for beauty and originality. Individual members performed solos and displayed marvels of technique on these primitive instruments. Especial success was enjoyed by Usta Alim (Alim the master), who accompanied on the tambourine (daira) the solo and group dances of the Uzbeks; his skill was amazing and caused a furore. The talents of the conductor, Karl Yakubov, in the capacity of solo singer and performer of little genre scenes, and of Tamara Khanum as singer and dancer, were also greatly appreciated.

The Armenian Ashugs, accompanied on Armenian instruments, sang the songs of the ancient Armenian Rhapsodists. The Leningrad Ethnographic Theater gave a display of the wedding ceremonies of the northern Russians. The Ukrainian orchestra played on the national instruments—which had undergone certain modifications and improvements—not only folk songs but also European art music suitably arranged. The Caucasian professional dancers were very successful with their fiery national dances.

The representatives of the various peoples in their picturesque costumes provided the spectators with a series of kaleidoscopic tableaus depicting the national life in all its originality. But the main interest of the gathering lay in the fact that, side by side with the old art—often possessing a tradition extending over many centuries—there was revealed the creative work which has been originated during the last decade. Many of the national Theaters represented on this occasion had not existed prior to the revolution, and here, in the first attempts to found a theater, the student of the dramatic art was able to observe a number of interesting details which would be helpful to him in his investigations. As far as the musician was concerned, the Olympic contests furnished him with a living history of the development of musical cultures, starting from the earliest and most interesting specimens.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Des Moines, Ia.

FOR the average home lawn it is best to start preparations early in the spring for seeding to be done in late August or early September. The next best time is to sow the seed as early in April or March as possible. This is because turf grasses, especially northern varieties, root and stool best in the cool weather and short days of autumn and spring.

The first element in successful lawn making is a good soil in which the grass may grow. One of the main qualifications for good soil is good drainage, which warms the soil and enables growth to start early. A water-logged area is labeled by the appearance of moss. With medium weight soil a natural grade of one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch to the foot is sufficient slope to care for this drainage. A flat surface or heavy soil will perhaps need a simple lay-out of porous clay tile lines laid with open joints from 2½ to 3 feet underground to avoid damage from frost action. These lines should be 10 to 15 feet apart and should lead to a catch basin placed at the lowest point on the property, which basin in turn leads to the sewer system.

Food for the Roots

A good soil must next have food for its grass roots. Constant mowing of the grass tends to impoverish this supply and necessitates the use of fertilizer as a top dressing. The organic fertilizers, such as well-rotted barnyard manure, sheep manure or bone meal, are excellent if available, but for most of us the commercial fertilizers or chemical compounds must be substituted. Advise with your nurseryman or seed store concerning the kind and amount. If your soil seems very poor, your state agricultural school may be of assistance if you send it a sample.

In fertilizing it is well to know that certain spots need more constant care than does the entire lawn. The roots of a spreading tree do great harm to a lawn because of the plant food which they need from the earth. Also there may be burned spots in the open which probably indicate that there is a fill of bricks, stone, tin cans and rubbish near the surface. These spots need to be fertilized and watered faithfully to overcome the lack of good subsoil.

Before dropping the subject of soil, it is well to remember that sour soil will not grow a good stand of any kind of grass. This can be recognized by the presence of moss as in the case of water-logged soil. A moderate application of lime will overcome this and also any overacid condition which may exist. This last can be determined by testing the soil with litmus paper sold at any drug store.

Good Seed Necessary

The second element in a successful lawn is good seed. Let me say here that sod is recommended only for replacing small isolated patches of grass or on steep slopes or terraces. The most satisfactory all-round lawn is grown from Kentucky blue brass (Poa pratensis). This is not good until the second year's growth and becomes brown in midsummer. It forms a fine even growth, however, and will prosper in almost any soil. The best general mixture of seed for your own climate and locality can usually be obtained from a reliable local dealer. Cheap seed mixtures are to be avoided. They usually prove more expensive in the long run. For shady spots red fescue (Fescue rubra) is usually successful.

Seed can be spread on at about 10 pounds to the thousand square feet for a heavy stand of new grass. Correspondingly less will be required according to the existing stand of grass Avoid sour or overly acid soil for planting.

Once planted, any lawn will need some care, and the grass must be rid of weeds and pests. Although all this is a subject in itself, in general the weeds can be dug or pulled immediately after a rain and the whole root got out, and mowing should start when the grass is two to three inches tall, with the mower blades set high. It is best to keep the grass at about this height; the cuttings can then be allowed to drop as fertilizer on the ground unless the weather is very wet. A light roller used frequently after mowing and especially after rains is very advantageous.

The finest method of watering a lawn is to set out a sprinkler once a week and thoroughly soak the grass until it is too wet to be comfortable for walking. A lighter sprinkling only brings the roots near the surface of the ground and allows the sun to burn them out. A hose nozzle laid in the grass washes the roots bare of earth.

A lawn which has good soil at its base, good seed in its soil and good care during and after planting is invariably a thing of beauty and delight to its owner and to all who see and walk upon it.

Walls and Steps

Garden Architecture Series—V

By EGBERT HANS

of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

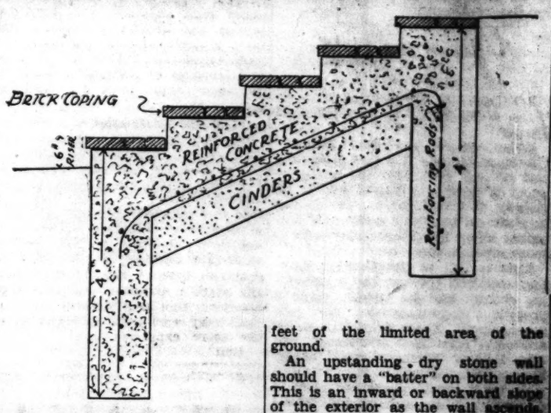
WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE gardens of Europe, the "garden wall" represented the geometrical as well as the visional limit of the garden. It offered much-needed protection in a world without regional segregation of the many classes and types of humanity.

There was, moreover, a strong and logical desire to extend the privacy of the home into the garden, where so many home and social activities took place. In America there are relatively few "garden walls," due to an unprecedented conception of "equality among men," a new interpretation of democracy and a home life of a rather unsettled nature.

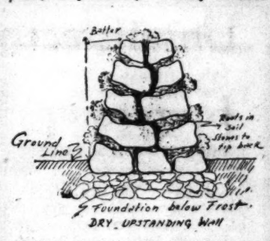
During the last decade, however, there has been a decided tendency toward more "privacy" in the garden as well as on the home grounds. Property lines are becoming visible, and in many cases the home life is beginning to turn its back to the street as a result of the ever-increasing auto traffic.

There are, of course, the stone walls



of New England, with all their picturesque beauty. They are a continued symbol and evidence of the pioneer-husbandman's struggle. He had to clear his land before he could work it, and used the accumulation of stones for protective fencing purposes. These walls, draped with woodbine and ivy, broken and framed by cedars and junipers that seem to grow out of the very stones, are an outstanding feature of the New England landscape, and should locally prove an inspiration to the design of the garden that is so intimately part of the landscape.

Likewise, the stone walls of Yorkshire and Lancashire—unlike those of New England, clean and bare from any vegetation—inspired many an English garden wall as did the stone work of Brittany and Normandy. Garden beauty is primarily beauty of association with the surrounding landscape, its history and its human elements—interpreted in pictorial beauty. Stone walls and steps are well adapted for such interpretation.



Two Types

There are, generally speaking, two types of walls: the upstanding and the retaining. The first is decidedly meant to be an inclosure, the second a means to separate two different ground levels in a more solid manner than is done by slope or bank. Both types of walls offer unusual opportunities to combine utility with beauty.

Here, again, the choice of construction material should be governed by that used for surrounding buildings and structures. If the house is built of brick, it is, of course, pleasant to see the same material within a single glance of the eye. However, when properly segregated by planting or distance, a stone wall with corresponding stone steps may be entirely good taste. With a stucco house, one would naturally expect a stucco or cement wall.

A brick wall, especially when of the upstanding type, should be of the architectural or formal type; the design being accentuated by coping, pattern, as well as relief of surface and outline. The stone wall lends itself to a more rustic and less formal architecture in which the shape, the color and arrangement of the stones are the important factors.

Dry Wall

Boulders and stones lend themselves especially to the laying up of a "dry wall" with earth pockets in which rock plants will thrive. Such a wall can be made fully as strong as a "mortar wall" and is ever so much more beautiful after the plants are settled and bloom freely. The planted upstanding "stone wall" is a special asset on the small place, for it represents a double flower bed standing up vertically and requiring only two feet of the limited area of the ground.

An upstanding dry stone wall should have a "batter" on both sides. This is an inward or backward slope of the exterior as the wall ascends. This is important to secure strength, to allow the roots of the plants to

reach down into the soil pockets and to provide drainage by gravity within these soil pockets.

Great care should be exercised to use only large or heavy stones for the top of the wall. This is a very important rule, though seldom followed, as is evidenced by the gaps seen too frequently in wall tops.

Underground Drainage

Stones are the most satisfactory material for a retaining wall, i. e., a wall separating two levels. This wall also should have a "batter." In both cases underground drainage should be provided by a drain pipe running parallel with the wall at a depth of from two to three feet below the surface.

Every gardener can build his own stone walls, and will find it a most fascinating task, if somewhat laborious. First, dig a trench deep enough to be below the frost line, and fill same with rubble stone and other hard waste material. Let the first layer of actual stones be at least six inches below the ground level to give an appearance of solid foundation. Cover each layer with soil and tamp same solidly within the crevices. Let the stones rest on the soil and not on each other's surface. Select and place the stones in such a manner that they will tip back and prevent the soil from dropping out. This will give you the required batter or wall slope, send the rootlets of the rock plants downward, and hold the needed moisture with suitable drainage for any overflow.

The rock plants for the stone wall must be selected for their various places in the wall.

For the top of the wall secure those that might be called "cushion" plants.

A RHODODENDRON RETREAT

Beauty and Shade for Long Season Enjoyment Are Possible Where the Broad-Leaved Evergreens Are Used

Among these are the aubrietias, dwarf phlox, the dwarf type of thyme, the saponaria and a few others. The sedums are most tenacious, in creeping among the crevices of the stones, while plants such as the columbines, the veronicas and several of the alpines show their stems and flowers in a more distinct manner. They should be used at the base of the wall, and only occasionally in the wall itself.

Do not hide the beauty of the retaining wall with a thick border planted at its bottom. The upstanding wall may be planted on the outside of the garden with tall perennials, such as hollyhocks, foxglove, delphinium, helenium, which will show their bloom over the wall, leaving the often unsightly bottom foliage unseen.

The retaining wall should be broken by steps leading from the upper to the lower level. Such steps prove an added attraction and give many opportunities for accent planting and variety.

Old-Fashioned Stile

They must be in scale with the wall, and may be built with or without wing walls, according to the type of area they lead into, and the type of wall of which they are a part. Great care must be taken to use the same stones and manner of construction in both wall and steps. The old-fashioned English "stile" offers a simple and attractive means to break through the wall at some unimportant point where steps might prove obtrusive in the design of the garden.

There is a great deal of beauty in stones, especially in weathered field stone and those found in stream rivers. These combine beautifully with the colors of flowers, foliage, beauty in the delicate structure of leaf and twig and in the texture of surface.

The [illegible] wall is a [illegible] and it does not [illegible] beginner to [illegible] some appreciation of the beauty [illegible] before him, but contact with [illegible] developed [illegible] time joy in the [illegible] created.

(This is the [illegible] articles on [illegible] have appeared [illegible] The series [illegible] under [illegible] appeared.)

For the Bookshelf

That successful rock gardens do not "just happen" but are the result of careful thought and study is fully realized as this type of [illegible] becomes increasingly popular. [illegible] can Alpines in the Garden," by [illegible] son McCully (The Macmillan Company, N. Y., $2.50) is a recent [illegible] that will be found invaluable in planning such a garden.

Mrs. McCully has herself grown all the plants she describes and brings to her writing the result of her experiences. The book is divided into four sections. The chapters in the first deal with the making of a rock garden from the first steps in preparing the soil and placing the rocks to getting the plants into their permanent positions. There is also a chapter which describes different methods of bringing water into the garden in the form of pools, fountains or miniature streams.

The second section tells where the American mountain flowers grow, describing their native haunts. The third deals entirely with the plants themselves, explaining many individual varieties; the soil and light or shade conditions under which they thrive and their habits of growth. The fourth contains a list of groups of rock garden plants so arranged that one may know at a glance the varieties best suited for his own garden.

An interesting suggestion in this book is that alpine plants grow readily from seed and that "99 times out of 100 you will have more success with the well-ripened seeds than you will with the plant itself." She states that the one drawback to the use of seeds has been in the unsatisfactorily dirtfilled offerings, but that this matter is being rapidly remedied and it is now possible to purchase most of the desirable garden varieties. This should serve the double purpose of preserving our wild flowers in their natural surroundings and at the same time allowing us to enjoy their beauty in our home gardens.

Clean Up May Mean Paint Up

Buying the House a New Spring Coat

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUST as a pair of shoes wear longer and look better when given frequent polishings, so the exterior of a house will resist the weather and need fewer repairs if supplied with a fresh coat of paint at frequent intervals.

The wise owner of a frame house recognizes that paint is an indispensable protection to the exterior surface of his house and no more will he begrudge the layout of expense in this item of upkeep than he will hesitate to spend a dime on his shoes. It is claimed that if this painting job is done properly, it will last two or three years, perhaps even five. It behooves the owner, then, to be sure he is getting his money's worth.

What are some of the factors which distinguish a good job from a poor one? To begin with, the workmen must be competent. Then, the surface of the house must be thoroughly prepared before the actual painting starts, the paint itself must be of the best quality, and weather conditions must be duly observed. Given all of these the job should turn out tiptop.

About two-thirds of the entire cost of exterior painting will be tied up in labor, granting that this may vary according to the locality. A master painter who can get over the ground quickly and well will therefore be an asset. If the owner, inexperienced in painting, should tackle the job himself, it will probably take him three times as long, and the question will still remain, "Is it well done?" Like the man who shines his own shoes, unless he really knows the tricks of the trade, he will sooner or later be slipping into the shining parlor for a really professional job. Whether the owner employs the master painter or not, he will nevertheless want to inform himself on pertinent points so that he may check up on the progress of the work.

One of the best times to inspect a painting job is just before the first brushful has been applied. If the owner thinks the painter is a little slow in getting to the color, this may be a good sign, for the cleaning job often requires more time than the actual painting and is also more important. More damage can be done by painting on top of blisters, defects, and a poor previous job than in any other way. In fact, half the battle is won, so one expert claims, when the surface is properly prepared.

A wall scraper and a wire brush remaining a scrubbing brush are the best tools for the cleaning. With these, all blisters, scaly material, chalky paint, and excess loose paint are removed. Then the house is at last ready for its new coat just as shoes are ready for polishing only after all dust and mud are removed. Some owners require the entire surface to be cleaned before any paint is applied, but if the painter is sufficiently reliable, he may be allowed to paint as he goes, that is, clean as far as he can reach and then paint that section before moving his ladder and apparatus.

In choosing a good quality of paint it might be well to remember that a good paint is always heavy but a heavy paint is not always good. It is the pigments in a good paint which make it heavy but an inferior paint sometimes is weighted down by inerts which are like sand smuggled into sugar. A customer can ask for an analysis of the paint and so determine whether it contains pigments or inerts. Although each painting job differs, a gallon of good paint should be expected to cover approximately 360 square feet (with two coats), or 250 square feet (with three coats). Stucco and other rough surfaces take more. These are more satisfactorily done with a spray painting gun as this saves time and labor.

The kind of primer depends upon the wood to be painted. If the wood is new and if it is not well seasoned the knots should be shellaced before the painting begins. For the primer coat use approximately one gallon of paint to one gallon of linseed oil to one quart of turpentine. The second coat should have a mixture of one gallon of paint to one half gallon of linseed oil to one half gallon of turpentine. This second coat is the proper mixture for the first coat or primer coat if the wood is old and weather beaten. For the last coat in either case the paint is usually used just as it comes from the can unless this should prove too heavy. If so a little turpentine is added.

The most salient precaution of all is to look well to the flashings because it is estimated that 75 per cent of all leaks in houses are due to flashings wearing through. These metal pieces in roof valleys, in joints between the chimney and roof, and in other parts should get a special primer different from that used on wood. A mixture of iron oxide and lead chromate is advised as a good metal primer by one paint manufacturer. On top of this often a tar paint or liquid roof cement is used because this keeps soft and pliable neither cracking or pealing and yet is hard enough to withstand the weather. This liquid roof cement is also good for a composition felt or tar paper roof. Shingle roofs should be kept rich in oil which oxidizes forming a good wearing surface.

The good painter watches his weather closely and waits until showers or even threatenings of damp days are over. "Old Sol" is his best friend. He allows this friend to beam down for at least two days before he begins his task, and he is patient enough to let plenty of drying time elapse between the coats.

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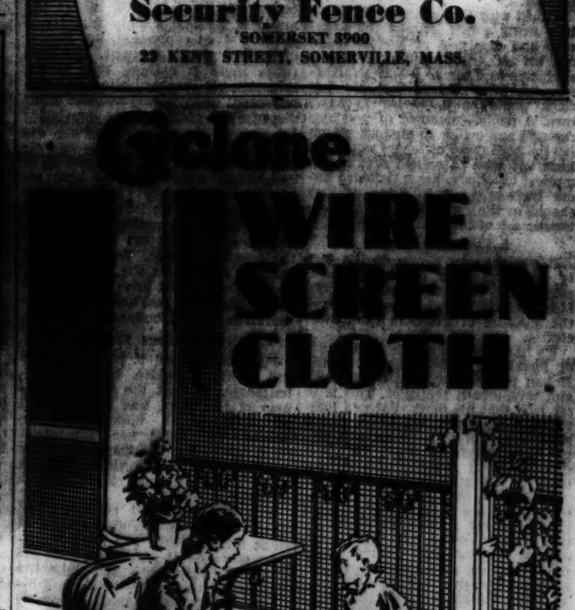

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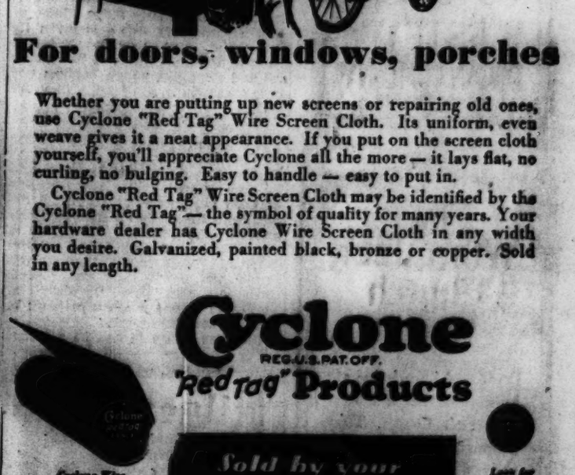

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Ancient Ware, Modern Charm

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

EARTHENWARE in various forms, made in Persia and in the countries between it and the Mediterranean Sea from the year 100 to 1800, is now being shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to continue through June 28. The intervening centuries are represented, except the sixth and seventh, the objects being chiefly bowls, plates, jugs, cups and jars. All but a few are glazed and decorated in colors, the patterns being diverse in subject and treatment, as would be expected from the inclusion of so long a period.

From that region of ancient civilizations between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf as an eastern bound and Syria as its western came nearly all these ceramic treasures. In the heart of this area is Babylonia, and from its capitol were brought the most ancient objects in this exhibit. These are architectural, however, being reliefs of lions, in enameled brick, which ornamented the walls of a palace approach of Nebuchadnezzar II (604-561 B. C.).

Appeals to Differing Tastes

This grouping of 200 pieces of earthenware, coming from lands which are so rich in associations of Bible records and of later times, holds exceeding interest for the casual visitor, as well as for the ceramist expert. Such an expert would find pleasure in tracing the symbolism of its animal and floral forms; the appearance, during the seventh century, of marks of the Muhammadan faith; two centuries later, the influences of Chinese achievement. He would be impressed by the technical knowledge shown in the wide range of colors employed and the high degree of skill with which decorations are applied, either over or under the glaze. Interest would be found, too, in the mixed motifs that occur on some of this Persian ware, in which the patterns of that country and China both appear.

For those who are concerned chiefly with eighteenth-century china and earthenware, made either in England or France, similarities of decoration in these eastern examples and the western product will be noticed. Particularly pleasing and familiar is the color of lustre corresponding with that found on much eighteenth-century ware which is in our homes today.

Used 1000 Years Ago

This process is a very ancient one, as is shown by the shallow bowl from Samarra, not far from Babylon, shown in one of our illustrations here. It is of the ninth century, the yellow body of the piece being first enameled in white and then decorated in brown and yellowish green luster. Gold, olive green, light green, ruby, and reddish brown are other lusters that appear, either singly or together, on the different objects here.

Where the use of this brilliant translucent decoration began is not known, for pieces of equally early date have been found in Egypt and in Persia. So we find here employed as a major factor in embellishing their wares, a means which some people may have thought was not common until used by the English potters of the eighteenth century.

Late English and Early Persians

In their striving to match the porcelains of China, the potters of Persia and the Euphrates Valley were truth seekers of an earlier date with those English craftsmen of 200 years ago, whose ideals and accomplishments seem so recent by comparison. Although their efforts were made nearly 1000 years later, the achievements of the same far Eastern country spurred on the English as it had before the Persians. In this exhibit are numerous large bowls and dishes which are conspicuously Chinese in their mode of ornamentation as well as in the type of their glazes.

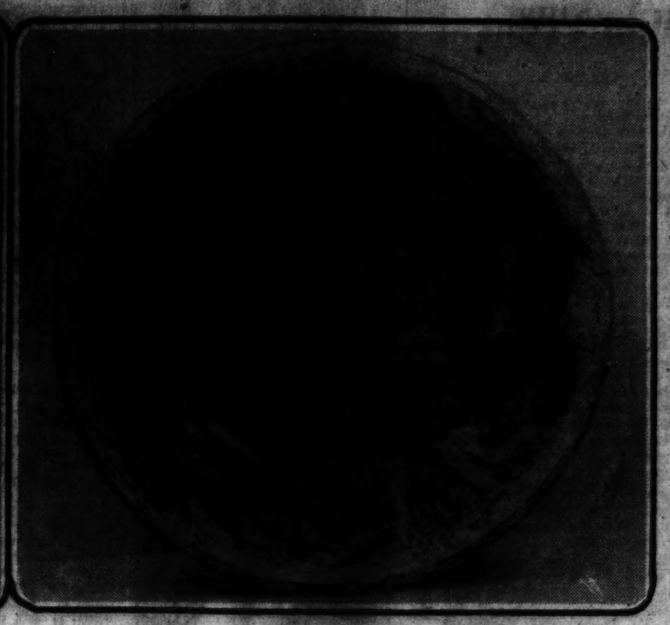
Decorative motifs that are familiar and those that are strange hold our attention in turn. A plate about 14 inches in diameter from Persia has a wide border, now commonly called the fish scale pattern. In the center is a bird perched on a slender flowering shrub, the colors being blue, green, black, yellow and deep red. Here as well as elsewhere influence of the Far East is apparent. Contrasting and indigenous character is seen in the pattern on another plate, the left one of our group, its surface covered with a palmetto tree, separated leaves and indefinite additions.

A striking conception executed with notable skill is seen in the third plate which we illustrate. Here two peacocks in dashing postures occupy the entire space. These are in black under a transparent blue glaze. The seventeenth century jug, bearing sailboats in cobalt blue with white sails on a pale green background might in its boldness and vigor pass for the work of a present-day artist.

So the visitor finds in this spacious exhibit evidence in plenty that these people of lands that are distant and days long past have a kinship with us in their love for things of beauty and in their tastes and their talents in expressing it.

Luster decoration was common as early as the ninth century in Mesopotamia. This bowl is an example of that time from Samarra, not far from Babylon. A conventionalized palmette tree is the chief motif

This striking little Turkish jug, 8½ inches high, was made before 1650. Its bowl decoration resembles present-day experiments — cobalt blue boats, white sails, pale green background, and formal clouds



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The freedom, vigor, and delicacy of this design shows the talent and skill of artists of Mesopotamia about 800 years ago. This shallow bowl is 11 inches in diameter, the peacocks being in black and blue on white ground

New Uses for Glass in the Home

London

WE HAVE seen so many changes the last few years in the ideas of home furnishing and decoration that hardly anything surprises us for more than a moment. So we are amused rather than amazed by seeing one's favorite books assembled neatly but apparently suspended in midair against the wall!

This is the immediate impression upon seeing one of the new glass bookshelves, in which the volumes are not only protected by glass in front, but are supported on glass shelves which in turn are held by a glass framework.

Glass has been put to many uses in present-day schemes of decoration. Here it forms the ornamental, the table top and the sphere on the lamp in the background

Such novelties may indicate a revolutionary wave in decorative art. They also show that art is reflecting the changed way of living. The first great change was due to new standards of labor saving, so vital and stimulating as to sweep aside for the moment all other considerations. Then came the great wave of modern design, embracing alike furniture, fabrics and decorative schemes; influencing even the material and construction of the houses themselves. This in turn led on to "space saving," applied to furniture and labor-saving appliances.

Now that the first eager rush of such changes has passed by, there has arisen a greater appreciation of and demand for cleanliness and beauty in the home; and it is to this that we must attribute an international increase in the use of glass for all kinds of new purposes.

For receptacles in which food could be prepared, cooked and served in one and the same vessel glass has considerable labor-saving merit. Its decorative value as compared with other fireproof utensils is undeniable, and there is a growing and proper recognition of the strength of glass for domestic purposes.

The shelves in the bathroom pointed to the idea of glass for bathroom fittings as well as for shower doors and fixture plates, for glass for mirrors for fire screens may have led the way to the glass tops for coffee and cocktail tables, footrest of same material, to the fireplace, fronted of same material, to the fireplace, fronted of same material, to the fireplace, fronted

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

On the Russian Front

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

d Bread, by Maurice Hindus. New York: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith. $3.50.
The Last Stand: An Interpretation of the Soviet Five-Year Plan, by Edmund A. Walsh. Illustrated. Boston: Little Brown. $3.
The Communist Shakes His Fist, by Bruce Reynolds. New York: George Sully & Co. $2.50.
Soviet Foreign Trade: Menace or Promise, by J. M. Budish and Samuel S. Shipman. New York: Horace Liveright. $2.50.
100 Red Days, by Edgar Sisson. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

IN HIS new volume, "Red Bread," Maurice Hindus has added greatly to the debt which the public, desirous of understanding Russian conditions and Russian mental characteristics, already owe him. His "Humanity Uprooted" is the most picturesque of the authentic volumes dealing with the Russian Revolution. In his latest work he has dealt with the peasants, their mental characteristics, their social habits and their response to the efforts of the Bolshevist leaders to secure by cajolery or by force the socialization of the agricultural activities of Russia. Mr Hindus is himself a Russian, born in one of the dismal little villages of the steppes, brought up a peasant, returning frequently to the land of his birth. No one else with equal literary ability has possessed this background upon which to present the story of the peasants under the old régime and under the revolution.

To understand the progress of the revolution it is necessary to understand the mental processes of the Russian peasant. Most students of Bolshevism today deal with life in the large towns. This is but natural, as it is to the cities that the inquiring tourist most easily makes his way. It is also in the cities that Bolshevism presents its most convincing phases. For it is there that the workman, the proletarian, congregates in greatest numbers and enforces his economic and political beliefs upon the entire community. But the Russian peasants constitute three-fourths of the people of Russia. To study them adequately involves acquaintance with a land greater in extent than the area of the United States, and but ill-provided with means of communication. Mr. Hindus has the incalculable advantage of having been one of the class of which he writes, and of possessing a sympathetic understanding of their needs and aspirations.

They are in no sense communistic or socialistic. Like all agriculturists they are distinctly individualistic, and may thus determine to order their lives and their industry in their own way, independent of control or cooperation. They, like the American farmer, have suffered from this individualism and have been reduced to an economic position on the verge of extreme destitution. The Bolsheviki are trying to teach them the virtues of coöperation and the advantages of socialization. Mr. Hindus describes vividly the progress of this struggle in the village in which he was born and in neighboring vicinities. It is a story at once pathetic and convincing which he tells. The instinctive repugnance of the older peasants to the surrender of their complete individual liberty he sets off against the material evidences of progress such as the schoolhouse, nursery and fire station which he found established in his native village. The methods adopted for interesting and educating the young people cannot fail to arouse sympathy, even among those inalterably opposed to Bolshevism, while at the same time the sorrow of the elders, who find themselves forced to resign their positions as independent members of society, adds an element of pathos. The book, like Mr. Hindus's earlier volume, is written in a most readable style, and must be warmly commended to students of the Russian experiment.

The "Reds" in America

The volume by Bruce Reynolds on Communist activities in the United States is fairly well documented, and may be useful to those who would like a summary of the evidence of the progress made by the "Red" in undermining American institutions. But it is sensational in tone, and unscientific in method. The author's qualifications for the task he has undertaken are fairly to be guessed from the titles of two other books by him, announced on the slip-cover—"The Sweeties in Sweden" and "Paris With the Lid Lifted."

A book equally hostile to the theory of Communism is Edmund A. Walsh's "The Last Stand," a study of the promise and the weakness of the Five-Year Plan. The author makes no claim to much first-hand knowledge of conditions in Russia, but has utilized an enormous mass of material from European and Soviet sources. From this he has wrought a temperate and telling indictment of Soviet policies, and a convincing argument against the ultimate success of the Soviet plans. Not so objective as the recent book by Chamberlin, or the trenchant volumes by Hindus, it does give to the reader the impression of having been written by one who, while desirous of proving his case, has not stooped to the baser methods of controversy to attain his end. His attitude toward the Soviet leaders is one of respect, though of opposition, and his writing is happily free from the bad temper or ill-considered flippancy which mar the work of so many of Communism's opponents.

The work of Messrs. Budish and Shipman is frankly a piece of propaganda. It is announced as being "sponsored by the Economic Division of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal organization carrying on the trade between the United States and the U. S. S. R." That trade has been put in serious jeopardy of late by the protests of producers of American goods—notably lumber—who claim that Russian goods, produced sometimes by convict, always by forced labor, are destroying the home market for American products. The retort of the writers of this book is first to cite the most infinitesimal proportion Russian imports bear to the volume of American production, and, second, to hint that if America will not buy neither shall she sell—and in 1930 the value of American exports to the land of the Soviets exceeded $114,500,000. The statistics presented by the writers are in the main from American authorities, and support very effectively their thesis that Soviet competition with American producers is trifling in comparison with Soviet purchases of American machinery and other manufactured goods. Though admittedly a piece of propaganda, this book is of great importance to any study of the trade relations between the two countries.

Early Revolutionary Days

At a time when the whole world is studying the present status of the Russian revolution and speculating on its ultimate outcome, books, however meritorious, on the initial steps of that revolution are necessarily condemned to second place in public interest. Edgar Sisson, who, as a special representative of President Wilson, spent the early days of the revolution as an observer in Russia, has told the story of the "100 Red Days" in a readable and important volume. The immediate task for which he was sent to Russia was to observe and report upon Russo-German relations, and also to endeavor to keep Russia in the war on the side of the Allies. He was dispatched thereto at the time of the Kerensky régime, saw its fall, and with it the end of the possibility of keeping Russia in the war. His endeavors to influence the course of Russian policy brought him in touch with the men who afterward became the leaders of Bolshevism. Even Stalin, who has been looked upon as a very belated figure in Russian affairs, was known to him in 1917 under the name of Djugashvili, one of the men elected to the first constituent assembly.

Of course, the endeavor of Mr. Sisson and the other Americans associated with him failed. Perhaps in the end it will prove as well that it failed, for it is difficult to imagine the world reconstituted after the World War with Russia as one of the victors, and attempting to participate in the reorganization of Europe. But the story of the failure of the American commission is interesting historically and is told by its author in a way that will arouse sympathy with its purpose. Perhaps some of the conclusions of his diary, particularly his acceptance of some of the documents that were passed about in that period of intrigue and chaos, are not to be taken today too seriously, but the book is well worthy of study by those interested in Russia.

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E. ALEXANDER POWELL
Author of "Thunder Over Europe" (Washburn).

Azorin in English

The Dream, by Azorin. London: Brit Partridge. 7s 6d net.

ALL who have read Azorin with delight in the Spanish must have wished that he could be known to the English and American public in translation, but must have feared the disappearance of his essential, elusive quality in the process. The word "elusive," so applied, often means no more than that the quality in question has eluded the reader; but we mean that Azorin by his very nature elusively deals with the elusive. No other modern Spanish prose writer so clearly depends upon the sounds, the full tones, the half-tones, the syllabic cadences, of his words. And in what other language but Spanish could the sweet and melancholy monotone of his nostalgias and fervors be sounded?

His lucidity and simplicity are delicate and deceptive. At first glance no writer appears easier to translate than Azorin. But these qualities are the ultimate refinements of a mentality which has always sought to distil the most profound significance out of a minimum, to build a life on a gesture, the passage of a drama in a glance. Man does not live by bread alone—how little then can he live upon? That is the problem the Castilian temperament instinctively turns to—finding the minimum upon which it may build its peculiar fantasies, its visions in meditation. This is at the core of Azorin, however much he has been, at the same time, predisposed to sane precisety and to the somewhat "painty" quality of the French impressionists. And this care makes him difficult to translate unless one understands with the whole of oneself that his simplicity and elusiveness are not merely selective attitudes but necessities of his character.

Mr. Wells's translation is careful and he is humble about it. The English idiom has seized upon and stressed largely the mechanical impressionist in the Spaniard. That point of color, that delicate yet metallic "tuning fork" ring of the brief, pronoun-less sentences is missed. On the other hand, the fault probably lies in part with the Spaniard. He is not quite happy in his medium. He regards these stories as "the most spontaneous and fervent he has written." It can be no easy task to live down over half a century's reputation of tender melancholy and entrancing facility, and one might even expect a more brutal reaction, turning to "real life" under the familiar goad to realism, which all Spaniards feel. Azorin continues his practice in presenting the drama from a distance, his accustomed attitude, sketched a plot here and there, increased his minimum; but in it had retained also one does not ask that he should be—of the story writer's genuine suppression of his own personality in order to enter that of others and expound it. He dwells rarely upon those points which make one character different from another, but mainly upon those moods where all are united.

Thus a beautiful woman sits in a room in Paris brooding on memories of her old life in Spain, which are evoked by a look; the weight of memory is added to an aversion from all men, and the crisis that has sprung out of the sight of a look has been resolved by memory in a day dream. Again, a poet, visited by an "angel," who tells him he may have anything he desires if he swallows a certain tablet, hesitates on every occasion, deciding that the dreams of wishing are more desirable than the action of possession. Many of the sketches have such a theme. Azorin is the poet of irresolution and contemplation. The idea of fate weaving lives on its loom is another of our moods which he exploits with good effect in such a story as that of the unfortunate Tom Gray, but with forced effect in most of the others. Fate is a dramatic theory but a dangerous writer.

The fact is that Azorin is at his best when he forgets his fear of being the same old Azorin of now and forever and contents himself with as little structure as possible, as in "Like a Shooting Star," an evocation of the life of a poet and friend. He is a collector of impressions, noting the shadow cast by a philosophy as he notes the shadow in an old courtyard where in the stillness of the Spanish noon, past and present descend from the dark doorways and for a moment, mingle. The actuality is elusive: he cannot think his way into it, so abandons the task and tries to catch in everything the evanescent, unstable quality with which he has always to satisfy and quiet himself.

V. S. P.

Nearer to Cooper

James Fenimore Cooper, by Henry Walcott Boynton. New York: Century. $5.

O' COOPER, Carl van Doren wrote some years ago that "the published facts of his life still leave his personality less known to the general world than that of any American writer of equal rank." For that state of affairs the interdict which Cooper set upon any authorized biography is chiefly responsible; but lately the mass of family papers in the possession of the novelist's descendants has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Boynton and the result is the volume now before us.

It is a genial and sympathetic book and a very readable one. Cooper himself was neither genial nor sympathetic, save in the private circle of family and friends, and most of his books are not readable today; but Mr. Boynton contrives to hold our attention from first to last. His biography is as good as all but the best of the many lives of illustrious Americans that have appeared of recent years, and, as with many of them, part of its interest lies in the substantially and solidly drawn background of the early American scene, in this case the frontier community in upper New York State and the literary coteries of New York City, with contrasts provided by Cooper's years at sea and by his long residence in various parts of Europe, chiefly in Paris.

It is now nearly half a century since Lounsbury's biography of Cooper, the latest to appear before the present work, Lounsbury labored under the handicaps of the period in which he wrote and lack of the material which has been made accessible to Mr. Boynton. The new biographer would add that Lounsbury labored under the additional handicap of being a professor; and if we have a fault to find with Mr. Boynton's work, apart from certain stylistic peculiarities, it is that he takes unnecessary flings at his perhaps ultra-academic predecessor. As for the question of style, there is a certain jauntiness approaching facetiousness in Mr. Boynton's way of writing that is somewhat trying. A certain mannerism occurs too frequently, we find ourselves on the outlook for it. The present sentence and the last are examples of it, independent clauses are joined in pairs by a comma instead of a conjunction.

Cooper's Character

But our concern is with the matter rather than the manner of Mr. Boynton's book; and the matter is satisfyingly rich. No facts of startling novelty are revealed; but a novel light is thrown upon Cooper's character, especially upon his character in his later years. One of the things best remembered about him is that he was intensely irascible and involved himself in controversies with his neighbors, with the "public" and especially with the press. The hitherto received opinion has been that though usually right as to contentions, he was thoroughly worsted in his way of presenting them. Mr. Boynton is ready to admit that Cooper was sometimes and seldom but his emphasis is throughout, and rightly, upon the fact that Cooper was correct in his motives and in his assertions. The fact that he won almost all his libel suits against various newspapers proves as much; and posterity owes him a debt for his firmness in showing the scurrilous American press of his day that a citizen could not be libeled with impunity.

How the adventurous and not ungenial young man developed into the fiery and quarrelsome older man Mr. Boynton does not make very clear. There was a distinct change during his seven years' sojourn in Europe; and perhaps the beginning of the change is discoverable at the time of the controversy over French versus American governmental expenditure, when Cooper, residing at Paris, came to the defense of Lafayette and of the United States but contrived to offend French people without pleasing his fellow-countrymen. Tactlessness on later occasions increased public hostility an. grievously harmed his popularity in his true field as a romancer, and he came to hold the public at what Mr. Van Doren well calls "a sour distance," though it must be added that he retained the affection of his friends and intimates.

Copyright Services

Upon many details in Cooper's career the documents which Mr. Boynton has examined throw new light. It is now evident that Cooper's first novel, "Precaution," is not to be judged as a stiff, elegant, pious and conventional imitation of a type of English fiction almost outmoded at the time Cooper wrote, but as deliberate pastiche, almost as caricature, written in response to his wife's challenge when, impatient with some trash he happened to be reading, he had exclaimed, "I could write a better story myself!" It was in this offhand way that Cooper became a novelist.

We learn, too, much of his exertions on behalf of just and reasonable international protection for authors, for Cooper has an honorable place in the history of the struggle for international copyright. Very interesting are the ways in which he attempted, often with remarkable success, to get ahead of the piratical printers in Europe who were waiting to pounce upon his latest romance. He offered his services to Sir Walter Scott in an attempt to get protection for Scott's novels in the United States. Of his personal relations with Scott and other British and continental figures much of interest is told, as of his literary associates in New York and of his dealing with printers and his methods of marketing his books. These are a few examples of the instructive and entertaining matter offered us by Mr. Boynton.

Of literary criticism there is very little, as the biographer admits in the first sentence of his preface. But criticism of Cooper's romances is not what is needed at present; posterity has expressed its judgment of them and the place of the best of them is secure, if perhaps not quite so high as Mr. Boynton believes. What was needed was a convincing portrait of the man, and that portrait Mr. Boynton has given us.

S. C. C.

History Without Tears

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Evolution of England, by James A. Williamson. New York: Oxford University Press. $6.

DATES were the bugbear of the studious child, but ingenious educationalists undertook to teach the child history without dates, geography without miles, arithmetic without figures, and grammar without tears. Doubtless there was a fantastic falsity in omitting the essential features of each branch of knowledge. Yet, properly applied, the idea is good; as a reaction against the dull and uninterpretative method of teaching it is excellent. You cannot really leave out dates from history, but you can put them where they deserve to be—in a secondary place. They are the mere scaffolding which enables us to construct our conception of the evolution of mankind; and to lay stress on them, instead of on the significance of the events, is unreasonable.

Nevertheless, it requires a man as learned, as clear-sighted, as skillful as is Dr. Williamson, to write a history of England which is rather an illuminating commentary on the facts than an exposition of the facts. When one has read his book, one sees English history as a whole. It is not a jumble; if it is a mighty mass, it is not without a plan. The business of Dr. Williamson is to reduce the apparent confusion to order, not by the simple process of placing dates in chronological list by the more valuable art of showing that there is a definite growth in accordance with the character of the constitution and the shaping circumstances of a people.

It is explained that so-called "accidents" of nature and human personalities are not ruled out; they have their definite effect. Yet as a whole, grows persistently in response to its own essential quality, although warped by the winds assailed by its neighbors, or tossed by the woodman's axe, so as to assume divergent forms of its own, until on the highest stage known to history of Europe, Shaw was still possessed of the features of genuine forest-loving Saxon freedom.

Dealing with these circumstances, Dr. Williamson has written a lengthy essay in evolution which takes us from the days of the Romans to the Saxon settlement and thence to the Feudal Age. As Feudalism declined the English monarchy mounted. In its turn, it declined with the Stuarts, and limited monarchy was established. The social changes are admirably indicated. The rise of the modern world of industrialism in the nineteenth century is particularly well traced, and indeed it is possible to examine any page and find that the author, though impartial, is vigorous, though fair is positive, though discarding details is exact.

The last pages deal with the World War. These enormous armies, says the author, were an automatic mechanism which no statesman could control. If they existed they had to move in certain conditions, and if they moved they had to fight. "The military machine of Europe bolted like a mad horse at the first touch of the spur, and none could stop it."

Again, on the League of Nations, the author pronounces clearly. It has dealt successfully with disputes among the minor states. It has shown no sign of any readiness to tackle the relations of the greater peoples. Yet the moral of history is that unadjusted relations become dangerous if neglected. "The League is a possible means for preserving peace. To become a certain one it needs to have devoted to it much hard work, criticism and study of realties. Its worst enemies are those supporters who can see nothing amiss in it, who make its laudation a religion, and denounce as anti-pacifists any who suggest that things are not always what they seem to the enthusiast."

This sort of judicious observation abounds in the book, whether the author is dealing with the Magna Charta, the Reformation or the Labor Party.

Richard S. Smith is the American publisher of Gustav Morf's "The Polish Heritage of Joseph Conrad," the English edition of which (Sampson Low) was reviewed on this page May 10, 1930.

'Among the Winds and Stars'

The Light That Never Was, by Katharine Fullerton Gerould. New York: Scribner. $2.

FOR several chapters there seems to be a little uncertainty as to the real direction of Mrs. Gerould's "The Light That Never Was." It is remarkably good reading, but exactly what is it all about? This uncertainty is, of course, due not at all to the manner of writing—for Mrs. Gerould always writes with distinction—but to the fact that she has selected a hard nut to crack. She presents two alternatives, each so attractive that we wonder for a long time which she is going to choose; we wonder too which one we want her to choose. Or perhaps more truly speaking, it is not a matter of choosing but of slowly reasoning the problem through.

The final conclusion—unless we are mistaken—is that a girl has to choose between being herself and being merged by marriage into a portion of a conglomerate known as Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So. There is another issue, the one which furnishes the title but which seems to be incident to the conclusion and not defined with exact positiveness: Whether there can be such a thing as "Platonic" love between man and woman. Lydia thinks there can. Tony Kershaw thinks that such a feeling sometimes may be maintained by the exercise of the most delicate care. John Fellowes thinks it is impossible. The outcome seems to justify John's verdict; in a way Lydia agrees, yet both Lydia and Tony have had something—"the light that never was"—left to them by their three entirely "Platonic" but thoroughly harmonious and understanding days at Berwick.

Lydia and Tony, each engaged to someone else, happen to sit side by side at a play. When their glances meet it is "as if a knife went through each one." A few hours later they are en route together for the southern village of Berwick. There they walk and talk, recite poetry, together, and are more at home in each other's thoughts than ever with anyone else; but they do not wish to marry, they do not philander. They know none of the external facts of each other's lives, but they can communicate almost without words. They are conscious of an amazing and immediate understanding, each of the other, but they agree that they are not in love.

The situation is already threatening to become either less or more when Lydia receives a telegram from John Fellowes. John is her fiancé. From that time on the story is John's more than Tony's, though always it is Lydia's most of all. She has been away without leave for several days. She has a careful, conventional aunt, a cattish, gossiping cousin and a fiancé. Naturally there are questions, explanations, arguments. These make up the greater part of the book and are conducted with the brilliancy and the keen intelligence that are characteristic of Mrs. Gerould.

The upshot of the matter seems to be that however much a sensitive, intellectual, highly individual young woman may desire to live east of the sun and west of the moon, among the winds and the stars, and "be herself," the fact is that being oneself is a lonely business. Lydia does better than most. She has her three days at Berwick. They are wonderful, unusual. But there is John.

The clean-cut delineation of character and the give and take of conversation among young people who are both cultivated and modern are so satisfying that most readers will not care very much what Mrs. Gerould's thesis is; if only she will keep on writing. In all her work Mrs. Gerould has stood for the intelligent and aesthetic tradition; so it is quite natural that this modern love story of hers should be essentially romantic.

Mr. Keynes on Money

A Treatise on Money, by J. M. Keynes. Vol. I. The Pure Theory of Money; Vol. II. The Applied Theory of Money. London: Macmillan. 2 vols. 15s. each volume. New York: Harcourt Brace. $8 the set.

NO PROBLEM in economics has been more discussed than the monetary problem during the last dozen years; and there is none about which economists are less in agreement. The present world slump, for example, is attributed by some schools of economists mainly to monetary causes, whereas there are others who contend that money has almost nothing to do with it, and that the problem is almost exclusively one of disproportionate production between the different branches of industry and agriculture.

Mr. Keynes belongs, on the whole, to the monetary school, and sees the world's economic problem as largely monetary in its nature. His book is, in effect, a long disquisition on the behavior of money, as the greatest single factor in the world's economic affairs. Beginning with a pure theory of money, he goes on, in his second volume, to the application of his theory in present economic conditions, pleading for a policy designed to bring this elusive and pervasive factor of modern society under more satisfactory control.

Mr. Keynes has been known for a long time past as the advocate of a "managed currency," in place of blind reliance on the automatic operation of the gold standard. We have to choose, he has urged in the past, between two possible lines of policy: the traditional British policy of keeping foreign exchange rates—i. e., the international valuation of our money—stable, at the cost of allowing internal prices and supply of credit to fluctuate in accordance with the movements of prices and interest rates in the world as a whole, and the rival policy of trying to stabilize internal prices and make the supply of credit conform to internal needs, at the cost of allowing the value of our money to fluctuate in terms of other currencies. At one time, Mr. Keynes proffered the latter policy; but now he has been converted to the necessity of exchange stability, and is trying to think out means of avoiding the unpleasant consequences in terms of unstable prices at home and a supply of credit bearing no constant relation to the needs of the productive system.

This leads Mr. Keynes to consider the conditions affecting both the balance of international payments and the availability of capital for use at home. He reaches the conclusion that, in the present situation, Great Britain is in danger of trying to lend abroad more than she has to lend after making payment to her overseas creditors, and that this happens largely because home investment is not profitable enough to the entrepreneur to encourage him to take adequate steps for the development of domestic resources. But the effect of failure to invest adequately at home is to set up a disequilibrium in the economic system; for the withdrawal of entrepreneur demand in the home market accentuates the losses of home producers, and so wipes off a proportion of existing capital, which owes its value, under the present system, only to its ability to produce at a profit. Thus, a failure to invest as much as we save, by its effect on existing capital, virtually cancels a large part of the savings and leads directly to trade depression and unemployment.

Moreover, Mr. Keynes argues, the price defiation of recent years has placed a severe strain on British entrepreneurs. They have been faced with the necessity of bringing down their prices, first in the process of bringing back the pound to its pre-war parity with the dollar, and then in accordance with the sharp, and largely monetary, fall in the world price-level during the last few years. But this, in face of high interest rates, which now represent a rapidly increasing burden, and inelastic wage rates, is an extraordinarily difficult task. It results in under-investment in home industry, with the consequences outlined above.

The moral is, first, that Britain must either cut down costs a great deal further, or find means of raising her internal price-level. But this she can do, if she is to remain in the gold standard at the pre-war parity, only by some such means as a tariff. Hence, no doubt, Mr. Keynes's recent advocacy of a revenue tariff, which he sees as the alternative to forced reductions in interest and wages. The second moral is that Britain must embark upon a policy of national development, in order to employ her savings, and prevent their destruction by export of capital and credit restriction combined. But a policy of home development implies a managed currency. Even if Britain keeps to the gold standard in its present form, she cannot nowadays leave it to act automatically without courting disaster.

I have stressed in this review the less academic aspects of Mr. Keynes's argument. But his book, and especially the first volume, is an academic book, and quite unusually difficult even for the academic reader. There are parts of it I do not even pretend to understand, though understanding such books is supposed to be my job. The reader who is not an expert will, however, find most of Volume II within his power of comprehension, and he will be wise to begin there, and to betake himself to Volume I, if at all, only when he has familiarized himself by the easier route with Mr. Keynes's method and terminology. The "pure" theory of money cannot be made an easy subject; and certainly Mr. Keynes has not made it easy.

G. D. H. COLE.

Dogs Are Better Than—

The Practical Dog Book, by Edward C. Ash. New York: Derrydale Press. $7.50.

THE only difficulty in taking up this book is that of putting it down again, so fascinating is it. Whether the reader is a mere lover of dogs, that is to say the man or woman—of course not forgetting the boy—who loves a dog just because it is a dog; whether he is an amateur who has a more or less elaborate "kennel," from which he exacts, or takes, his favorite breed to the show bench; whether he is the professional whose business in life is the breeding of dogs for show purposes and sale—none can afford not to add this huge volume (it contains 943 pages, not including 43 full page plates) to his "doggy" library.

To the novice it will prove a most valuable guide, from the moment he buys his first puppy, and many an hour will he spend delving into the ponderous tome, which he will find a veritable guide, philosopher and friend. It is a vademecum (except as to size), an encyclopedia of dogdom starting from the earliest mention in history of this friend of man down to the most modern and fashionable of tykes. Then the 43 illustrations are a positive joy, constituting a complete picture gallery of every known, and today unknown, variety. Some of the pictures, distinctly quaint, go back to the fourteenth century.

The Editor has overlooked nothing that can add to one's comfort in reading his work, which contains not only a general index and an index to breeds but a glossary of technical terms, thus putting the amateur on an equal footing with the professional. Every "doggy" person owes Mr. Ash a debt of gratitude for his valuable contribution to "the bookshelves labled "Dog." It is a masterpiece; it will become a classic.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Town in a Dream

THE wind was drawing in lazily from the sea, a warm, soothing breeze, yet sharp and pungent with the tang of open ocean. Inside the breakwater a fishing boat rolled indolently at anchor, her tall mast erect, a slender, pointing finger that traced a slow arc across the blue clarity of sky. From the breakwater came the incessant screaming of gulls, muted and softened by distance, to mingle with the hiss of tiny waves on the pebbled shore. Far down the beach an excursion steamer lay at the weathered wharf, heaving and swaying cumbersomely at her moorings, her gangplank a narrow ribbon of color as the returning excursionists climbed its unsteady length.

"I'm often wondering," George said to the man beside him, "how many of the people on the boat look along the shore, and rest their eyes on the sand, and maybe watch the fishing boats, and imagine who it is that takes them out and what they talk about as they go."

He shook his head slowly, his eyes still on the boat. "But, then, it's pretty hard to get the right view of things when you're planning how to get some place, and how long a trip it's going to be, and all. Now it seems to me that the only way to see a place as it should be seen is to come on it all of a sudden, without ever knowing it is there, and without knowing exactly anything about it."

He turned his head, and held his companion with a steady gaze. "Of all the places I've seen, there's one that stands out in my memory above them all, as though I had seen the place in a dream, or had suddenly opened my eyes in a new world.

"I was just a boy then, sailing out of Portland with Cap'n Ezra Black. We had been running south for three days in such weather as you do see but seldom, with the wind booming in the canvas; roaring along with one rail awash through a sea that was as blue as the sky, great, blue mountains of seas with white, flying manes that streamed and whipped, and slashed across the slanting decks, making the blood tingle in the cheeks where it touched. Till, as I remember now, I felt like shouting and singing for sheer joy; like turning my face to the clear gleam of the sky and singing.

"It was like that run had put a spell of beauty upon me. So that, even after we had run into a fog that closed down upon us like a blanket, the memory of that run still thrilled within me, and the fog seemed lightened, though it was so thick you could see scarce a yard beyond the rail.

"Because we were in the steamer lane, and because Cap'n Black knew that coast as a man might know his front yard, he ran into some little harbor that he knew of to wait for the fog to lift. We had a little auxiliary engine to use in just such an emergency. And, when we started that, the fog seemed like a great, hollow world through which we crept. The chugging of the motor as we slid along seemed to echo and roll in the hollowness of the fog, as though it were magnified and multiplied. Far ahead of us a bell was tolling, slow and deep, trembling and vibrating through the woolly-white silence, as though the mist were catching and holding its ringing even while it threw the sound of our motor back upon us, hollow and loud.

"I tell you, it was strange and wonderful, creeping along that way, with the sound of the bell covering us with its slow music. And out in the fog were other noises, the blare of a fog horn on another boat, the sound of men shouting far off, and through it all the gurgle and lap of water along the sides of our boat. And only Cap'n Black knowing where we were, or where we were going.

"It was in the forenoon we dropped anchor. All through the day we lay there, lifting and swaying in the swell, with the fog still as thick as a blanket, though it was as white as wool, and shining with the light that seemed somehow mixed with it.

"I knew that we were in a harbor, for I could hear all the sounds of the port about us, the shouting of men, the creaking of a windlass, the slap of water along the sides of boats, and far behind us the booming of the bell buoy.

"I was at the rail, leaning far over, watching, when I caught my first glimpse of the town. The fog was breaking and lifting, with the wind picking up and tearing it to tatters. Almost in front of me, so close that it made me jump, was a gray-weathered wharf, with two or three fishing boats lying alongside. As the fog thinned and lifted I saw the fishermen aboard the boats, glancing out toward us as we lay.

"So busy I was looking at the wharf and at the boats, that I didn't raise my eyes till the last of the fog was gone. And, there was the town before me, just as though I had been transported there in a dream. I remember how shining white the sand was along the water's edge, and the black piles of seaweed heaped along the tide mark. Right in front of me, set back a little from the beach was a tiny white-painted cottage, with a picket fence along the front. Inside the fence was the green of a tiny lawn, and at the corner of the house a line with a wash hung out, fluttering and waving in the new breeze. One end of the cottage was covered with honeysuckle. I could smell the warm, heavy fragrance of it, coming to me through the salt tang of the beach. And, while I watched, a woman came out from the back, walking toward the clothesline; her face was turned toward us, probably wondering who we were, and where we had come from. Farther back, in the houses of the town, I could hear the voices of children at play, and the sound of cowbells, far off and faint, in the pastures beyond the town.

"While I was gazing, Cap'n Black came on deck, and called all hands to heave up the anchor and get under way. Farther forward two of the sailors started to talk, looking at the town. And I knew that it was known to them. And I wanted very badly to be afraid that they would hear its name. Yes, boy-like, I was. I don't want to know the name of that town or anything about it but the picture I had of it. That's just the way I've kept it ever since. There was the smell of the warm, sweet earth, and the sound of the cowbells in the pastures.

"The steamer was moving noiselessly away from me to the gray wharf, her smoke spurting a white cloud of steam long before the hoarse bellow of her whistle came to the ears of the two men. Along the deck the crowds in their bright summer colors massed the rail, gazing from their vantage point along the strip of beach with the piled lobster pots, and the careened, gray fishing boats.

B. B. F.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Patterns

I sleep above a singing river whose
ecstasy goes on forever; the tumbling waters laugh and sound like
merry voices all around. When you
go in a lighted hall, crowded with
people, one and all are talking, but
you cannot hear a single sentence
spoken clear. The voices of these
merry sons and daughters, who
come to hear sweet music play,
sound like the busy silver waters
in the month of May.
Pouring, tumbling, the cascade is
stumbling over the mill-race, and
the wheel is turning in the foam. I
come from the city, where it is a
pity we waste so many hours, see
at last the spring fire burning in
the wood-flowers, and feel I have
come home. Oh, the heart is lifting when spring smoke is drifting
through the wood, and the hylas
sing, and May wears her cloak for
the evening's chill, and there's a
sting and tang about the weather.
Snap the city tether now, and beside a running brook bend and
deeply look into the source of
year-round beauty; that is the
happy duty of every natural one
under the sun. I. F. C.

Outward Bound

I never set out from port
But that from somewhere I hear the
sound of music,
Reiterative as the waves against the
ship's sides,
A strumming almost lost in the noises
of the sea.
Sometimes under its breath it suggests islands
To which we may come, and harbors
Laced with masts and riggings, where
the women are selling oranges;
Or again peasants are dancing on barren hill-slopes
In their Easter dresses, and looking
for him who is coming.
Sometimes it is a flute I hear mingling with the waves,
Faintly breathing the never-ending
lament of separation,
And I remember that the stars are
outcasts and wanderers,
And that each man follows the course
of his weary star—
But whether the song be of parting
or of meeting in strange places,
When the ropes are loosened, when
the anchor is weighed,
When the land drops behind and the
ship faces the sea,
Always from some place unseen comes
the sound of singing.

—ELISABETH J. COATSWORTH, in "Atlas and Beyond."

Cobbler's Crescent at Whitsuntide

Easter had passed, and Caldermoor presented abundant evidence of the approach of Whitsuntide. Turner, the draper, had begun to attend Chapel with a regularity and earnestness surpassed only by the children of Cobbler's Crescent, whose attendance for three consecutive Sundays gained them admission to the Whitmonday treat. His three-cornered shop, next door to the foundry, had disposed overnight of its Wolsey aprons, harden amocks, and shirting at 6¾d. a yard; and had bloomed resplendently in "needlework" for little girls' frocks, lisle stockings, cotton gloves, plaid hair ribbons and little boys' celluloid collars.

Mary Ellen, who had, in the course of one history lesson, mentally constructed no fewer than twelve costumes, beginning with white muslin plus "insertion," and finishing up with saxe-blue delaine sans "insertion," found herself utterly confounded when called upon to relate briefly the events leading up to the Norman Conquest, despite the fact that Miss Rushworth had just rehearsed them. Mary Ellen humbly accepted "the principal parts of ten French verbs—irregular if you please." But impositions could not dim the glory of Whitsuntide preparations.

At half past four Mrs. MacFadden, armed with a string bag and dressed in her Sunday clothes, smiled happily by the school gate as Mary Ellen leaped across the yard, lightsomely conscious of the superiority of shoes. (You didn't wear clogs when you went to town to do your Whitsuntide shopping.)

The counter of the "Co-op" was a gay spectacle. "I *should* like old rose," Mary Ellen had said, coming down the Cat-Steps; but in the shop she changed her mind six times in three minutes, finally stating, without conviction: "That purple is bonnie, and I've never had purple."

"Too old for ye," was the verdict.

There was a pretty green cashmere, the shade of beech leaves in April, but Mary Ellen knew better than to ask for that; Grannie Lister's dictum: "Black clothes allus follers green" was too familiar for her ever to waste her time in fruitless hoping in that direction.

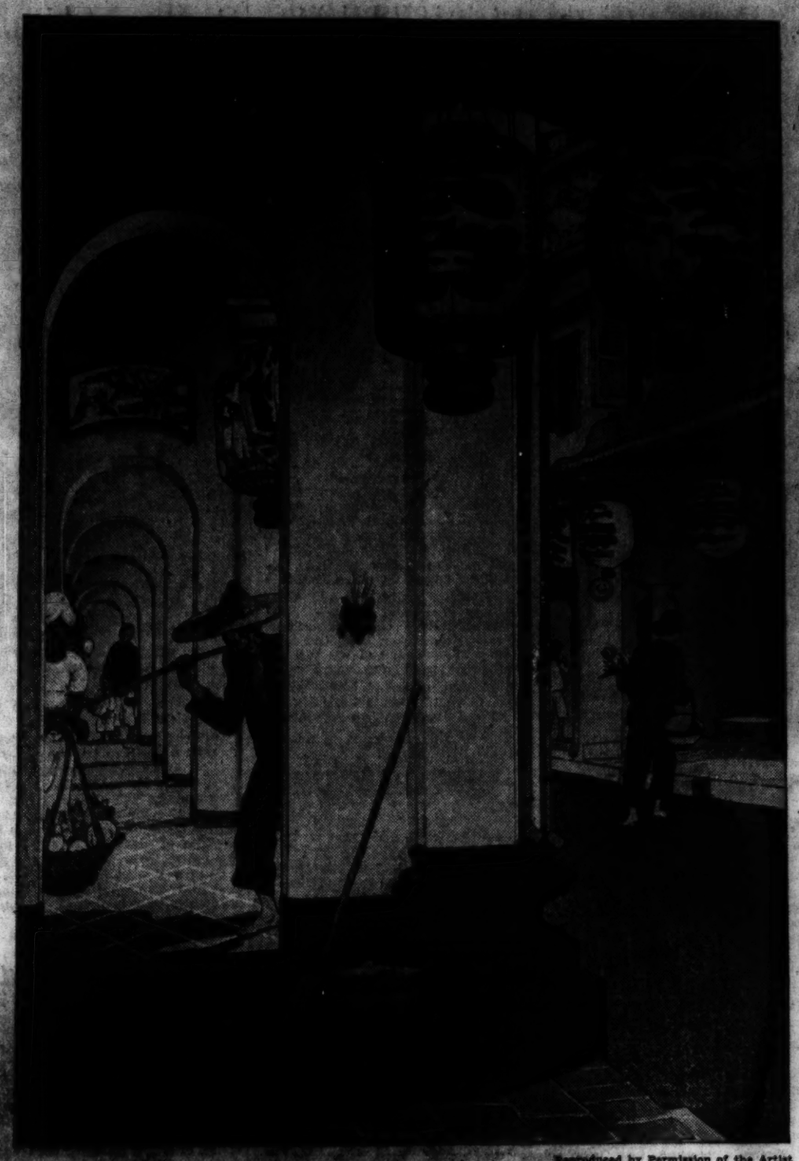
"I think you'd better [illegible] this year, Mary Ellen," said Mrs. MacFadden; "then, if you [illegible] gets married and [illegible] for a bridesmaid, you [illegible] have to buy another frock, [illegible] was settled [illegible] requested [illegible] was thinking [illegible] Mary Ellen [illegible] Fashion's Vestment.

It was in accordance with time-recorded law of custom that every year in Cobbler's Crescent [illegible] MacFadden escorted Mary Ellen to the house of Miss Milligan for a fitting. There were other dressmakers in Caldermoor: there was Mrs. Greggs, the lamplighter's wife, who divided her leisure between sewing for people and taking care of women who got new babies. There had been no new babies for several months, and Mrs. Greggs was free to sew; but, to have eliminated the services of Miss Milligan at this time of the year, in spite of her evident condition of too much work, would have gone down in the annals of Cobbler's Crescent as a rather treasonable departure from tradition. The fact that Mary Ellen had to make a trip to Miss Milligan's every day after the time set for the completion of her dress, and that each visit would result in the same gentle but firm reply; "I'll try to have it ready tomorrow, love," in no way discouraged her hopeful mind. She knew from past experiences that the daily calls would go on until, early on Whitsunday morning, a last breathless visit would bring forth the precious bundle which she would carry, with all the dignity of a choir boy with a banner, out over the echoing flags of the courtyard, down Gilbert's Passage to the High Sunderland Road. Then, her perennial anxiety once more dissolved, she would emerge into the hawthorn-bordered lane leading to the Crescent, with a buoyancy of heart and a contentment of mind equaled only by her growing appetite sharpened at each whiff of bacon that floated over the Sunday morning air from the farmhouses which she passed on the way. At the MacFaddens' too, there would be bacon because it was Sunday, and eggs because it was Whitsunday; but had Mary Ellen received only her weekday porridge and treacle, her joy would have been insured by the prospect of the apparition which she imagined herself about to become.

At nine o'clock Mrs. MacFadden released as from a straining leash a small, angular creature, barricaded behind panels of starched white needlework, supported by two straight, cotton legs and surmounted by a tremendous "champagne" straw hat, from under the cavernous crown of which extended two perpendicular plaits.

"Don't take yer 'at off, and don't forget to lift yer frock an' sit on yer petticoat in them dusty pews, Mary Ellen," was the parting admonition.

From somewhere under the shadow of the sombrero a little hand waved an "Excelsior" handkerchief, the corner of which was tied into a knot over a brand-new threepenny-bit,



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Fruit Vendors, Peh Lanchang: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Elizabeth Keith

Veranda Serenaders

In the sultry stillness of evening a dusky trio of wandering minstrels settles stealthily on the lawn. The leader mops his flushed brow, waves the bow of his 'cello, then begins carelessly to weave the rich tone of his instrument in with the gentle strumming of his companions. Softly at first, and then the strains of "Old Black Joe" smother the steady droning of the locusts. One by one figures glide from the old house into the lace patterned moonlight on the veranda. A slight pause, and the lively notes of "Money Musk" start grandfather's foot to patting and grandmother's head to nodding over memories of her first Virginia reel. A wilted straw hat is passed from hand to hand; and if the coins chink reassuringly, the leader signals for "My Old Kentucky Home" before they steal away.

Truth Versus False Belief

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE first chapter of Genesis we read that God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion." Since God, Mind, the intelligence of the universe, gave man dominion over all, this dominion must have been a dominion of right thinking, of thinking truly or spiritually, not materially. How far does this picture of man as God made him accord with the actual experience of mankind today? To human sense man appears to be the child of circumstance, dominated to a large extent by the actions and decisions of those around him, dependent for his happiness or misery on the condition of his material body. This appearance, however, arises only from the material senses' misconception of Truth.

When Mrs. Eddy made the great discovery to which she gave the name of Christian Science, she perceived that man is not at the mercy of matter, misfortune, and disaster. It is only when false beliefs gain entrance to one's consciousness that one appears to be the puppet of circumstance and fate. This Science includes a scientific method of discerning between absolute Truth and the various beliefs that spring from the evidences of the material senses. When the spiritual understanding of Life dawned upon her consciousness, Mrs. Eddy learned to know God as the comprehensible Being to whom the appellations "divine Principle" and "divine Mind" can be fittingly applied. And she learned the true nature of man as God has made him. Clearly, the only remedy for false belief is a knowledge of the truth. The perception of what is true brings with it the ability mentally to detect and to reject whatever is untrue.

In "Unity of Good" (pp. 9, 10) Mrs. Eddy writes: "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by *knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others." A sentence farther on she adds, "It would be difficult to name any previous teachers, save Jesus and his apostles, who have thus taught." The perception of the unreality of evil and of the clear dividing line between the spiritual and material, between what is true and lasting and what is experienced only through belief in the physical senses, brings with it the possibility of a present salvation from sin, sickness, and death. This salvation can be worked out by each individual in his own thinking; and it is in Science that each of us must eventually learn to do this.

Not without earnest and consecrated application can this victory of right thinking be accomplished; but that it can be begun at once, and a degree of hitherto undreamed of freedom realized, has abundantly been proved by thousands of students of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Instead of looking into error to find its supposed origin or cause, the Christian Scientist is learning to regard error from the standpoint of Truth. From Truth he learns what he requires to know about error, namely, its nothingness. Then error vanishes in exactly the same way, to use a familiar illustration, as darkness vanishes before the light. Whence did the illusion come? What was the origin of the belief in evil? Whence, let us ask, came the illusion that the sun moves round the earth? It came from the evidence of the physical senses, and this evidence, as everybody knows, is based on belief, which is variable, not on Truth, which is changeless. In order to destroy the illusion, astronomical science did not do anything either to the sun or to the earth; it discovered the facts of the case, and this removed the misconception. This is what Christian Science, the Science of Truth, is doing to heal the world today. This is what the world requires for its salvation—a demonstrable knowledge of the truth. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science is bringing to pass the fulfillment of this prophecy, for, as Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, pp. 142, 143), "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Height Beyond Height

(Written at Darjeeling)

Throned in the glory of untrodden
snow
Great Kangchen-Junga hangs
athwart the sky,
Kabur and Janu scorn the clouds
that lie,
Inapt to climb, sheer miles on miles
below,
And Everest, calm, alone, meets
dawn's first glow—
Our utmost summits! Yet earth
whirls them by
While from far heavens that know
not low nor high
The morning star looks down and sees
them go. . . .

—CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE, in *The Poetry Review* (London).

Perfumes

The country from Grasse to Nice is one great flower garden, and the cultivation of perfume-yielding plants has become an important and wealthy industry. At the foot of the Esterelles grow the sweetest smelling violets, while the orange trees with their fragrant flowers and also the tuberose flourish and grow there to perfection. From the district around Cannes, roses flourish in great variety, and the tuberose, cassié, jasmine, and orange-neroli are largely cultivated. From Nimes come rosemary, thyme, and lavender; Nice is famed for its lovely violets; and farther east, along the Italian Riviera, carnations grow luxuriantly. From Italy we get the iris and bergamot; and in the south and in Sicily the lemon and orange trees grow in great profusion.

On the other hand, in colder climes, the finest hyacinths and other odorous bulbous plants come from Holland; while in England, the lavender and peppermint grown in Surrey and Hertfordshire yield the most valuable essential oils of their kind in the world. . . .

The art of the perfumer lies not so much in making the simple odours, which generally consist of the solution of an attar or essential oil extracted from a plant in alcohol, as in the blended perfumes called "bouquets," which contain several ingredients. Among the earliest of these is the essence of Chypre, originally known as Eau de Chypre, which is said to date from the time of the Crusades. The name is believed to be derived from the Isle of Cyprus, of which King Richard I assumed the title of King, and it is probable that the perfumed water was introduced into Western Europe by the knights who came back from the Crusades, who brought with them some of the perfumes from the East.—C. J. S. THOMPSON, in "The Mystery and Lure of Perfume."

Wahrheit statt falscher Annahme

Auszug aus einem in deutscher Sprache erscheinenden redaktionellen Aufsatzes.

[illegible] Mose[illegible] [illegible] Gott sagte: Lasset [illegible] Bild, [illegible] Macht-[illegible] mit dem [illegible] der [illegible] menschen, [illegible] daß [illegible] Umstände [illegible] durch die [illegible] gesetz[illegible] werde, [illegible] von [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES WINS DOUBLES

Shields and Wood Defeat Wright and Rainville of Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, May 23—When Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., both of New York, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, both of Montreal, in the doubles match on Friday afternoon, the United States took a 2-to-1 lead in the North American final of the Davis Cup series and needs only one victory in the two remaining singles on Saturday to advance against the South American zone winners. The victory in the doubles was decisive and of the straight-set variety, the scores being 8—6, 6—4, 6—2, and, as they signify, the winners improved as the match progressed, while the Canadians faltered as the Americans steadied down.

Shields was the outstanding player of the quartet, and while he had a tendency to foot fault in the early part of the match, he overcame this error and dominated the play from the start of the second set. The Canadians played Wood as much as possible throughout the match, as he was undoubtedly the weaker of the two visitors. It was fatal to give Shields anything overhead and he took over quite a lot of Wood's part of the court. He went over frequently and took strokes above Wood's head that the latter could not have reached to smash. He was penalized a number of times for his foot faulting, but this was not costly, and several times when it looked as if the Canadians would come through he rose to the occasion with hard smashes and beautiful cross-court placements.

Wood Unsteady

Wood was better than in his singles match against Rainville on Thursday, but he was not steady. He made several double faults and was caught out of position a number of times by the Canadians. The latter were steady, but after the United States pair had played themselves in they could not hold their own before the brilliant play of Shields, who, at times, outplayed them almost single-handed.

Shields served first in the opening set and each team won their own service until the eighth game when the United States, after the Canadians had led 40—15, broke through Wright's service to lead 5—3. The Canadians broke through Shields' service and then won on Rainville's to make it 5—5. Each then won their own serves to make it 6—all. In the thirteenth game Canada twice had game point and almost broke through Shields' service, but he recovered and won that and the next game.

Canada appeared to have a chance when they won the first three games of the second set, but they made a mistake in tactics. Instead of going after everything possible, Wright and Rainville adopted a defensive style of play, attempting slow deep drives in an effort to keep their opponents away from the net. This was costly, as the visitors won four in a row, due largely to Shields' smashes and cross-court placements. The Canadians made it 4—all on Rainville's service, but the winners won the next two games and set.

The third set was decidedly in favor of Shields and Wood. They won the first two games, then lost two, and then won the next four.

Sutter and Mangin Win

In an exhibition doubles match Clifford S. Sutter and Gregory S. Mangin of the United States defeated Gilbert Nunns and Walter Martin of Canada, 6—3, 6—4.

In the remaining singles Wright plays Wood in the first match and Rainville opposes Shields in the second.

The point score and stroke analysis of the doubles match:

FIRST SET

United States	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	5	2	0	4	3	8	4—48—8
Canada	2	5	1	4	0	4	2	3	4	4	1	5	6	1—42—6

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DP
Shields	1	8	6	11	2
Wood	0	9	8	8	1
Wright	0	4	3	8	0
Rainville	0	2	4	15	0

SECOND SET

United States	6	1	4	4	4	4	5	1	4	5	—38—	6
Canada	4	6	2	1	2	3	4	1	3	—34—	4	

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DF
Shields	0	11	3	10	1
Wood	0	3	2	12	0
Wright	0	5	8	7	0
Rainville	0	1	2	5	0

THIRD SET

United States	4	4	3	1	4	6	4	6	—32—	6			
Canada	0	2	5	4	0	4	0	4	—19—	2			

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	O	N	DF
Shields	0	9	2	1	0
Wood	0	5	2	6	0
Wright	0	2	5	9	0
Rainville	0	6	1	3	0

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	18	12	.600
Montreal	18	14	.563
Baltimore	18	15	.545
Buffalo	18	15	.545
Toronto	17	17	.500
Jersey City	16	19	.457
Rochester	13	16	.448
Reading	10	20	.333

RESULTS MAY 22

Buffalo 10, Montreal 5.
Reading 9, Baltimore 7.
Baltimore 2, Reading 1.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	20	7	.741
New York	18	10	.643
Washington	19	12	.613
Detroit	16	18	.471
Chicago	12	17	.414
Cleveland	12	18	.400
Boston	11	18	.379
St. Louis	9	17	.346

RESULTS MAY 22

Chicago at Cleveland (postponed).
Detroit at St. Louis (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

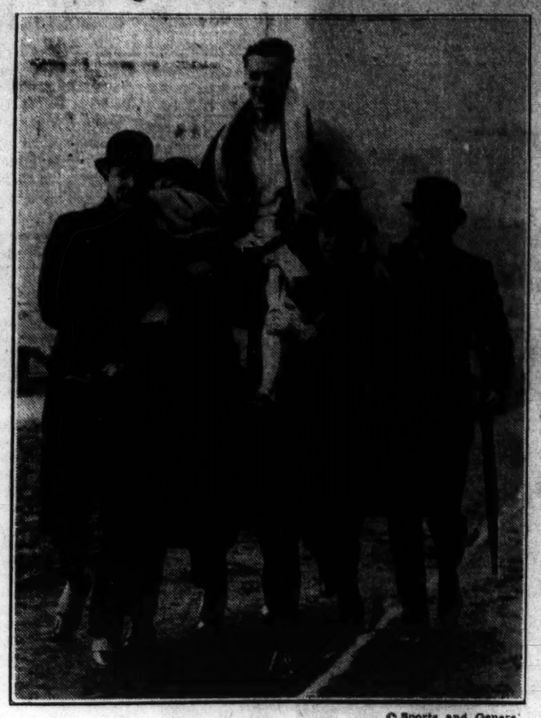
COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst 3, Williams 2.
Arnold 10, Panser 3.
Bowdoin 4, Bates 3.
Hamilton 2, Niagara 1.
Holy Cross 7, Manhattan 6.
Long Island 12, St. Stephen's 10.
Middlebury 4, Clarkson 2.
Mt. St. Mary's 5, Delaware 4.
New Hampshire 6, Vermont 4.
Ohio 7, Northwestern 3.
Tufts 11, St. Michael's 6.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Cornell 6, Union 0.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Williams 7, Holy Cross 2.
Yale 6½, Dartmouth 2½.

Chairing a Great All-Round Athlete



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R. M. N. TISDALL
Cambridge University Athletic Club President.

TISDALL, TIPPERARY'S ONE-MAN TRACK TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

IT WILL be another injustice to Ireland (of course) if R. M. N. Tisdall, the one-man track team from Tipperary, does not carry the green, orange and white of Erin in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, Calif., for Tisdall is one of the planks, so to speak, in the platform of the "Irish Athletics Revival" party, commonly known as the National Athletic and Cycling Association. The association, under the presidency of General O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard, is all out to win back for Ireland her old-time glory in athletics, and, when these lines were written, £1600 ($8000) had been publicly subscribed to that end; £10,000 ($50,000) is the figure aimed at.

Ireland's talent is to be discovered and coached, one understands, by the world-famous Alec Nelson, who has produced an amazing array of champions from Cambridge University since the war. With all this far-sighted enterprise afoot, it is hardly surprising that great concern should be noted among the heads of Irish sport regarding the prospective loss of so outstanding an all-round performer as Tisdall.

Tisdall, who hails from Nenagh, in County Tipperary, followed up his Shrewsbury School days in England by studying afforestation at Cambridge University, and in the course of his four years at Caius College he has developed into one of the greatest athletes in the world. The climax of his varsity career was on that freezingly cold day of March, this year, when, as president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, he led his men to a smashing victory over Oxford by eight events to three, and beat all intervarsity records for any one man on any one day by winning four events—the 120-yard high hurdles in 15⅓s., the running broad jump with 23ft. ½in., the 16-pound shotput with 40ft. 8in., and the quarter-mile dash in 51s. If he had competed in the low hurdles, he would, on paper, have won that race, and he might have done as well in the pole vault or the 100-yard dash. In which case he would have trounced the Dark Blues entirely off his own bat. In three years Tisdall has won seven events at the intervarsity sports and gained two second places—an unparalleled achievement.

The Olympic prospects of this smiling, broad-shouldered young man, who gives the impression that he runs, leaps, hurls weights, and so forth for no other reason than that he likes doing it, are distinctly bright. He might specialize, or he might, with reasonable hope of success, enjoy himself immensely in the decathlon. But, if he takes up his forestry appointment in northern Rhodesia next September, he will hardly do either. How much better for the "ould country," it is urged, if, instead, he could be fitted into a vacancy in the forestry branch of the Irish Free State Department of Agriculture, and be on hand to assist, by example and precept, in the revival of Irish athletics, upon which so many earnest people have set their hearts. In the troubled years since the war, the only "world-beater" produced in Irish athletics has been Dr. P. O'Callaghan, winner of the Olympic hammer-throw in 1928, with 168ft. 3¼in. And everybody concerned in the matter is asking now, Will Bob Tisdall be the next?

Kansas Leads 'Big Six' in Qualifiers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23—With the University of Kansas qualifying 28 men in the "Big Six" Conference meet here yesterday, the University of Nebraska 21, and Iowa State College and Oklahoma each 11, indications were that Kansas, Conference champions, Iowa State and Nebraska would wage a hard contest in the finals for the 1931 championship. D. A. Gray '33 of Nebraska broke the Conference record in the running broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 2⅜in., bettering the mark of Coburn Tomson '31 last year of 24ft. 2¼in.

No elimination tests were held in the pole vault, high jump, mile or two-mile runs. There will be a relay and the championship may depend upon the team that wins this event. Kansas State qualified eight men and the University of Missouri three. Kansas University seemed to have the best of the dashes, with J. F. Klaner '32 and R. W. Sickel '31 winning first in each of two heats, both making the time in 9.7s. R. F. Hager '31, Iowa State, Conference title holder, won the 120-yard hurdles in the first heat in best time 14.7s.

HOPE SOCCER WILL BE OLYMPIC SPORT

BERLIN, May 23 (AP)—The Federation Internationale de Football Association met for the first time in 20 years in Germany yesterday to discuss the organization of a world's soccer championship on a zones system and to lay plans for the inclusion of football in the Olympic program. Dr. G. Randolph Manning represented the United States. In all, 28 nations sent delegates.

The first day's session was devoted to welcoming speeches by Minister of the Interior Joseph Wirth, and by Theodore Lewald, president of the German Olympic committee. Lewald expressed the hope that soccer would be included in the Olympic program if not at Los Angeles in 1932 then at Berlin in 1936.

DENMARK IN FOURTH ROUND

COPENHAGEN, Den., May 23 (AP)—Denmark yesterday advanced to the fourth round of Davis Cup play in the European zone by defeating Poland in a singles match to win the series, 3 matches to 1. Einar Ulrich defeated J. Hebda, 6—2, 8—6, 9—7. The first two singles matches were divided but Denmark took the doubles. One more singles match remains to be played but it will have no bearing on the result.

HARTFORD BOY CAPTAIN

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 23 (AP)—Frank W. Gadd '32, of Hartford, Conn., was elected captain of the Lehigh University tennis team yesterday.

LOTT AND VAN RYN REACH SEMIFINALS

AUTEUIL, France, May 23 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, the Philadelphia doubles team and Davis Cup hopefuls, today moved into the semifinal round of men's doubles in the French hard-court championships by defeating the English pair of John S. Oliff and Ian G. Collins. The scores were 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Van Ryn was eliminated in the first round of women's singles, losing to Mlle. Jacqueline Goldschmidt in a three-set match 1—6, 6—3, 6—0.

The English Davis Cup pair of Henry W. (Bunny) Austin and Charles W. Kingsley followed Lott and Van Ryn into the semi-finals, defeating the South African doubles team of Louis Raymond and Dr. P. D. B. Spence 6—2, 6—8, 2—6, 6—3, 13—11.

Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall won the women's doubles championships, defeating Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, and the German star Cecilie Aussem in the finals 9—7, 6—2. Miss Ryan and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody won the title last year.

Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, English pair, defeated the Franco-German combination of Cecilie Aussem and Christian Boussus in the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles, 7—5, 6—2.

The most surprising upset of the tournament came in the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles when Elizabeth M. Ryan and Jean Borotra fell before Betty Nuthall and Dr. P. B. D. Spence, 9—7, 6—3. The Franco-American combination were favorites to win the title.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	25	18	.581
Hollywood	25	20	.556
Portland	24	20	.545
San Francisco	22	21	.512
Oakland	21	21	.500
Missions	21	23	.477
Sacramento	19	24	.442
Seattle	17	27	.386

RESULTS MAY 22

Oakland 3, Seattle 1.
Portland 7, Sacramento 0.
Hollywood 12, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 4, Missions 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	23	13	.658
New Orleans	19	17	.528
Atlanta	18	17	.514
Nashville	18	18	.500
Little Rock	18	18	.471
Memphis	16	19	.456
Chattanooga	16	20	.444
Mobile	16	23	.395

RESULTS MAY 22

Memphis 1, Atlanta 0.
Birmingham 2, Little Rock 1.
Mobile 7, Chattanooga 3.

LANCASHIRE IS AMONG WINNERS

Notts Also Takes Game in English County Cricket

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	1st Innings Won	1st Innings Lost	Pts
Gloucestershire	3	0	1	1	53
Kent	3	0	0	0	48
Nottinghamshire	2	1	1	0	38
Lancashire	2	2	0	0	32
Yorkshire	3	0	0	0	30
Middlesex	1	0	2	0	33
Sussex	1	0	1	1	23
Somersetshire	1	1	0	2	21
Worcestershire	1	1	1	0	20
Surrey	1	0	2	2	16
Derbyshire	0	2	3	0	15
Glamorganshire	1	2	0	0	15
Leicestershire	0	0	1	2	11
Hampshire	0	0	1	1	8
Essex	0	3	0	1	6
Northamptonshire	0	1	0	2	6
Warwickshire	0	3	0	0	0

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 23 — Lancashire, holder of the English county championship, and Nottinghamshire, winner in 1929, were the only sides to gain victories yesterday when four first-class cricket matches had to be abandoned owing to rain and, in another, Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Lord's Ground here, no play was possible until the middle of the afternoon. Wet condition of the turf prevented the recommencement of the Lancastrians' game at Swansea until after lunch and greatly handicapped Glamorganshire in its attempt to play out time.

The Welshmen had no prospect whatever of winning since they were 416 runs behind and Richard Tyldesley, burly Lancashire slow bowler, soon saw to it that they had precious little prospect of avoiding defeat either. Combining his power of finger-spin with clever "flighting" and variation of pace he was extremely difficult to cope with and captured seven wickets for 79 making his full analysis for the match 11 for 115.

The margin of Lancashire's win was a hearty one of 246 runs and the team scores were: Lancashire, 247 and 307 for six wickets declared; Glamorganshire, 136 and 170. The best individual batting performances were 73 by J. G. Iddon in Lancashire's first innings; 96, 56 (not out) and 73 by Frank Watson, Iddon and Ernest Tyldesley, respectively, in the second and 40 (not out) by J. C. Clay in Glamorganshire's first; 80 by T. A. I. Davies in the second.

Subtle tactics failed to stay Nottinghamshire as the bat. The home county won the toss for choice of innings and because the pitch was difficult after a rain decided to let Nottinghamshire make the first use of it. When the visitors were all out for 169 in the first knock it looked like this had been a wise move, but the Somersetshire men themselves were unable to make even this small number and were all back in the pavilion with a meager 67 on the scoreboard. Then Notts drove home its advantage by rattling up 240 for seven wickets and declaring the second innings closed at that point and set Somersetshire to get 347 to win. They still wanted 140 when the last wicket fell. The most important factor in Nottinghamshire's success by 246 runs was some fine all-round cricket by Harold Larwood, rapid fast-bowler in England's test team.

In Notts's second innings, with a whirlwind 96, putting his score on the boundary for 6 on six occasions. In Somersetshire's first innings he took five wickets for 39 runs. The top score of the match was 76 by A. Young in the home team's second innings and another good effort was Benjamin Lilley's 69 during Notts's second visit to the crease.

The game between Middlesex and Leicestershire, wherein the former sustained five points to the latter's three in the championship standing by virtue of a lead in the first innings, was a close affair as far as it went—which was as far as the fall of the eighth wicket in Middlesex's second innings for a small total of 142, leaving Leicestershire with fair prospects of success if rain held off. E. H. Hendren, popular Middlesex professional, whose "benefit" match commences today with Sussex at Lord's ground, was in good form and hit 40 out of 267 in the first venture, 66 out of 142 in the second. Leicestershire's one knock yielded 250, whereof E. W. Dawson was responsible for 60, N. F. Armstrong for 71. The best score was 73 by G. C. Newman in Middlesex's first innings.

In the county championship matches wherein the third day's play was washed out altogether, Sussex led Surrey on the first innings at the Oval Ground here, 470 for seven wickets declared against 232; Derbyshire led Essex at Leyton, 435 for eight declared against 187. Runs were prolific in these two encounters and four men scored centuries: E. H. Bowley 144, K. S. Duleepsinhji 162 for Sussex, famous veteran J. B. Hobbs, 117, for Surrey, his 177th of his first-class career, D. Smith and G. M. Lee 131, 147, respectively, for Derbyshire.

The breezy young New Zealanders, whose dramatic, complete and rapid victory over the Marylebone Cricket Club has been the talk of the cricket world this week, ran into poor weather at Worcester where they scored 215 in reply to Worcestershire's 286. For the county, H. H. Gibbons collected 118, and the best items by the tourists were 42 by J. L. Kerr and 49 by H. G. Vivian.

Oxford and Cambridge, both in full preparation for this year's revival of the historic "battle of the blues" at Lord's Ground, were in action and whilst the Oxonians had somewhat of the better of a drawn match with Gloucestershire at Oxford, the Light Blues were soundly defeated by Warwickshire. The Cantabs lost by 109 runs, scoring 155 and 117 against 209 and 172 for seven wickets declared.

Scores in the game at Oxford were Gloucestershire 374 (R. A. Sinfield 161 not out), University 398 for 8. Nawab of Pataudi, who is a field hockey and cricket blue, played a great innings of 169.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 4, Williams 3.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Drexel 6.
Cornell 7, Colgate 2.
Fordham 6, Manhattan 1.
Gettysburg 8, Moravian 3.
New York 8, Lafayette 1.
Northwestern 8, Notre Dame 0.

Owners, Skippers, Navigators Preparing for Ocean Race

Very Few Logs to Be Found Which Will Be of Any Great Assistance in Showing North Atlantic Conditions in Mid-July

In preparation for the international ocean race, the leading long-distance yachting affair of the summer, every owner, skipper and navigator of the dozen or more little craft that will push off from Newport on Independence Day for Plymouth, Eng., is making a careful study of the wind and weather conditions of the North Atlantic in mid-July, and is examining all the available logs of yachts which have made this traverse at that season of the year.

Singularly enough they have found very few of these logs of any great assistance for the reason that conditions were not the same as the boats this year are likely to encounter. It is true that of the five ocean races that have been held during the past 65 years, two were sailed in July, but the Cambria-Dauntless race in 1870 was from Ireland to New York, with both yachts holding very high and even skirting the coast of Newfoundland, while in the Spanish-American race of three years ago, the yachts kept well to the southward and dodged round the Azores. In the other three races that of 1866 was held in December, the 1887 affair in March and the 1905 race for the German Emperor's prize in May.

There have been, of course, scores of yachts which have crossed the western ocean in summer time, but in nearly every instance they were in snug cruising rig, and very little attempt was made to push them. Among the more recent of these leisure trips was that of Frederick L. Ames' Primrose IV, which in 1926 ran from Newport to Cowes in 26 days, while the next year Daniel Simonds' Nicanor made the distance from Boston to Cowes in 23 days.

Record Made in 1866

The transatlantic record for small boats, which the yachts this year will have a chance to break, was made in July, 1866, by the Boston sloop Alice, which ran from Nahant to the Needles in 19 days, 8 hours and 50 minutes, the distance being 2885 miles. As the Alice was about the size of the average yacht in this year's race, and as she carried racing canvas including a jackyard topsail, her log is perhaps the most interesting of any that are available. It is too long to be printed here, but copies of it will be furnished on application.

The sloop Alice was built by Townsend at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1865 for Thomas Gold Appleton. She was 54 feet overall, 45 feet waterline, 17 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 10 inches draft. Her mast was 80 feet long, the topmast 36 feet, gaff 34 feet and bowsprit outboard 18 feet. She spread approximately 1500 square yards of canvas. Her owner turned her over to a young friend, Capt. Arthur H. Clark, son of Benjamin C. Clark, a neighbor at Nahant, who had volunteered for the trip. Arthur Clark was 24 years old at the time; but he held a master's certificate, and three years before had commanded a federal vessel at New Orleans just after the naval battle. He was one of the greatest authorities on maritime and yachting affairs that the world has ever known, as shown by his two great literary efforts, the Clipper Ship Era and the History of Yachting. His collection of maritime literature, models and pictures were divided between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the New York Yacht Club.

The Palos of America

His afterguard on the Alice were Charles A. Longfellow, son of the poet, and another Nahant summer resident, who afterward owned and raced the yacht, and Henry R. Stanfield of New York, who five years later sailed on the Sappho in the concluding races with Livonia in the America's Cup match of 1871. As the Alice slipped out into Massachusetts Bay, the poet remarked to several of his friends who stood with him that bright July morning on the rugged rocks—Capt. R. B. Forbes, Mr. Stanfield, father of the boy on the boat, T. Dennie Boardman and Charles P. Horton — that Nahant henceforth would be known as the Palos of America.

Mr. Appleton sailed the same day from New York on a steamer, with the intention of spending the last of July and early August in France and he was greatly astonished, 10 days after his arrival in England, to receive the report that Alice was at Cowes. The fast time was made principally through the aid of moderate to strong westerly winds which enabled Captain Clark to carry his squaresail on the yard 11 of the 19 days and all night in several instances. The daily runs of the Alice were as follows: 178, 161, 121, 90, 93, 140, 135, 109, 206, 195, 152, 83, 95, 181, 190, 189, 191, 182, 196, and 71 miles to the Needles, a total distance of 2933 miles and an average run of 154 miles.

Mr. Appleton and his young friends were banqueted at the Royal Yacht Squadron, among those present being Lord Cardigan, who led the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava, while among those who visited the little sloop was Henry Adams, then acquiring that "education" of which he wrote so pleasantly in after years.

Two Colleges Have Twelve Qualifiers

LEWISTON, Me., May 23 (AP)—University of Maine and Bowdoin each got a grip on the New England intercollegiate track championship record yesterday as three other colleges waged a determined battle for the top honors in the 15 qualifying events here at Garcelon Field.

Holy Cross, third last year, and New Hampshire came out of the trials with 12 survivors each and the Northern colleges showed surprising strength in placing 11 finalists. Back of these two, and strong with eight each, Bowdoin with seven, and three each, the remaining day's competitors were Bates, Worcester, Maine, Boston College and Washington.

Opening performances were not up to last meet's usual standard. Most of the fields were small, and the favorites, lacking stiff competition, did not waste much energy in qualifying. The exceptions were Russell H. Chapman '31, Bates great half-miler, and John A. Robertson '32, M. I. T., javelin thrower, who broke the only meet record. Chapman, encouraged by the perfect running conditions, set out to break Lloyd Hahn's world mark of 1m. 51 2-5s. for the "880." This sturdy champion requires serious competition and his record-breaking ambition vanished as soon as he gained a 50-yard lead on his semi-final field. His time was 1m. 55 4-5s., the best half-mile he has run since the indoor season.

Robertson, who has heaved the javelin 193ft. 4in. this spring, was not extended in this event, but he led the qualifiers with a toss of 189.9ft., a performance good enough to smash the meet record, made last year at Cambridge by Algot Forsberg '31 of Northeastern, the defending champion, who qualified third today with 175.6ft. The summary:

100-YARD DASH SEMIFINALS
(Two to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by R. E. White '31, Maine; second, S. C. Wilcox '32, Wesleyan; third, W. J. Coakley '33, Holy Cross. Time—10s.

Second Heat—Won by C. W. Miller '33, Williams; second, G. P. Troy '31, Brown; third, M. F. Means '33, Maine. Time—10 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by E. W. Knox '32, Bates; second, G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross; third, F. B. Tuttle '32, Williams. Time—10s.

220-YARD DASH TRIALS
(Two to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by W. J. Coakley '33, Holy Cross; second, H. M. Bernhardt '31, Boston University; third, R. E. White '31, Maine. Time—23s.

Second Heat—Won by C. W. Miller '33, Williams; second, C. W. Pike '32, New Hampshire; third, Jensen, Worcester Tech. Time—23s.

Third Heat—Won by L. M. Pattee '31, Boston University; second, E. W. Knox '32, Bates; third, G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross. Time—23 3-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by G. P. Troy '31, Brown; second, W. J. Hanson '33, Northeastern; third, S. C. Wilcox '32, Wesleyan. Time—23 3-5s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLE SEMIFINALS
(Two to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by C. F. Stanwood '33, Bowdoin; second, A. D. Thayer '32, New Hampshire; third, E. D. Mackenzie '32, Northeastern. Time—15 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by F. E. Powers '31, Northeastern; second, R. W. Whitehouse '32, New Hampshire; third, R. H. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin. Time—15 4-5s.

Third Heat—Won by E. A. Dougherty '31, Williams; second, A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross; third, J. G. Sawyer '32, Brown. Time 15 4-5s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLE TRIALS

First Heat—Won by E. A. Dougherty '31, Williams; second, E. J. Carey '33, Boston College; third, R. W. Whitehouse '32, New Hampshire. Time—25 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; second, G. C. Thayer '31, New Hampshire; third, J. S. Crane '32, Brown. Time—25 3-5s.

Third Heat—Won by D. A. Fleet '32, Boston College; second, E. C. Grieve '33, Northeastern; third, C. E. Hall '33, Bates. Time—25 4-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. G. Adams '32, Bates; second, H. E. Wesleyan; third, R. F. Williams '33, Colby. Time—26 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by W. J. Coakley '33, Holy Cross; second, H. M. Bernhardt '31, Boston University; third, A. A. Mullins '32, M. I. T. Time—26 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. S. Hunt '32, Northeastern; second, E. J. Carey '33, Holy Cross; third, R. W. Crosby '31, New Hampshire. Time—26 4-5s.

440-YARD RUN SEMIFINALS
(Two to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by E. L. Chapman '31, Bates; second, J. Jordan '33, Boston College; third, H. E. Cole '32, Bates; fourth, H. W. Thistlewaite '32, Bowdoin. Time—1m. 58 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Lary '33, Bates; second, W. F. Hunt '31, Brown; third, E. J. Cuneo '33, Holy Cross; fourth, B. T. Mank '31, Maine. Time—2m. 6 1-5s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP QUALIFIERS

C. F. Stanwood '33, Bowdoin; D. B. Fanning '33, Brown; L. B. Robinson '32, Colby; C. E. Coon '33, M. I. T.; C. R. Scott '32, and C. M. Freeman '31, both Northeastern. All tied at 5ft. 11in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP QUALIFIERS

C. W. Pike '32, New Hampshire, 22ft. 8¾in.; J. A. Falt '32, Northeastern, 22ft. 6½in.; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, 22ft. 3in.; F. S. Odell '32, Wesleyan, 22ft. ¾in.; fifth place tied between C. E. Sampson '31 and E. W. Knox '32, both of Bates, 21ft. 9¼in.

POLE VAULT QUALIFIERS

B. V. Buonanno '31, Brown; F. A. Appleton '31, Bowdoin; E. T. Brooks '31, New Hampshire; R. W. Webb '33, Maine, all tied at 12ft; B. P. Hazeltine '31, M. I. T., 11ft. 11in.; W. M. Mulherin '33, Boston College, 11ft. 6in.

16-POUND SHOTPUT QUALIFIERS

D. R. Chubbuck '32, Connecticut State, 45ft. 4½in.; T. F. Gilbane '33, Brown, 45ft. 3¼in.; A. B. Learmouth '33, New Hampshire, 42ft. 8in.; C. B. Brown '31, Brown, 42ft. 8¼in.; Bror Grondal '31, M. I. T., 42ft. 7in.; Philip Couhig '33, Boston College, 42ft. 1½in.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW QUALIFIERS

A. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, 151.8ft.; Delme Galbraith '31, Bowdoin, 131.4ft.; Mudliszewski, R. I. State, 146.2ft.; G. F. Sprague '31, Colby, 134.1ft.; H. W. Douglas '31, New Hampshire, 127.7ft.; J. P. Gonzales '33, Maine, 124.8ft.

JAVELIN THROW QUALIFIERS

J. A. Robertson '32, M. I. T., 189.9ft. (new meet record); R. A. Goffreon '31, New Hampshire, 181.4ft.; Algot Forsberg '31, Northeastern, 175.5ft.; G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, 175.5ft.; M. T. Treworgy '31, Colby, 175.4ft.; H. L. Wood '32, New Hampshire, 172ft.

DISCUS THROW QUALIFIERS

K. M. Smith '31, Wesleyan, 137.3ft.; Philip Couhig '33, Boston College, 136.1ft.; L. M. Rymth '32, Northeastern, 136.8ft.; J. J. Malukas '32, Northeastern, 134.1ft.; Walker, Holy Cross, 131.8ft.; D. R. Chubbuck '32, Connecticut, 133.8ft.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	16	11	.593
Columbus	17	12	.586
Louisville	18	12	.550
Minneapolis	15	14	.517
Milwaukee	14	14	.500
Kansas City	13	16	.448
Toledo	12	17	.414
Indianapolis	11	17	.393

RESULTS MAY 22

St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis at Toledo (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	16	7	.696
New York	18	8	.692
Boston	16	11	.593
Chicago	12	12	.500
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
Pittsburgh	13	18	.448
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
Cincinnati	6	21	.222

RESULTS MAY 22

Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 2.

Brand of Pitching Keeps Down Hitting

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—The brand of pitching served up in the American League during the last week cut down most of the leaders' averages, but Al Simmons, the Athletics' star, found it entirely to his liking and had a mark of .438, just 27 points better than a week ago, unofficial figures, which include Wednesday's game, revealed today.

The 1930 batting champion of the junior circuit went to bat 32 times in seven games, and hit safely 16 times for a .500 mark, and included four doubles, a triple and a home run in his gathering, along with batting in 10 runs.

Simmons's nearest rival was Bob Fothergill of the Chicago White Sox, who had a mark of .403. Other leading regulars were: Ruth, New York, .388; Fonseca, Cleveland-Chicago, .370; West, Washington, .365; Averill, Cleveland, .363; Cronin, Washington, .360; Stone, Detroit, .358; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .356; Ferrell, St. Louis, .353.

Simmons's efforts for the period boosted him into the leadership in total bases, of which he had 84, and he was tied with one or more rivals for four other leaderships. He had batted in 32 runs, as had Earl Averill of Cleveland and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. Simmons also was tied with Gehrig for home run honors, at seven, while each had scored 26 runs. He shared the leadership in triples with Joe Cronin of Washington, at five each.

Cronin stopped the field with 49 hits, while Earl Webb of Boston had 14 doubles, to lead in that department. Base-stealing honors were divided among Ben Chapman of the Yankees, Roy Johnson of Detroit and Bill Cissell of Chicago, each of whom had seven to his credit.

Cleveland remained in the team batting leadership, gaining one point for an average of .308. Washington remained second at .298, although the Senators dropped four points. Philadelphia continued to field at a .986 gait and held the top position, with New York second at .975. Detroit made six double plays during the period and led by a good margin with 33.

Sad Sam Jones, Washington star, was credited with two pitching victories, and had a mark of four won and none lost. George Walberg continued brilliantly in his comeback campaign and had a pair of victories to give him six against one defeat. Roy Sherid of the Yankees and Bob Grove of the Athletics each won another and had records of five victories and one defeat. Grove also resumed the strikeout leadership with 42 in 10 games.

FOUR INTERSECTIONAL GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill., May 23—At the football schedule meeting of the "Big Ten" here yesterday, four intersectional engagements were listed for 1932. Three of these games open new rivalries. Northwestern University going to Stanford University, California, Oct. 8. Princeton invading Michigan at Ann Arbor, Oct. 29, and Purdue visiting New York University the same Saturday. The other important intersectional game takes Chicago to Yale Oct. 8. The usual list of conference games was drawn up.

NOTRE DAME WINS MEET

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23 (AP)—Scoring 48 points last night Notre Dame defeated a record field of 11 mid-western schools to win the sixth annual central intercollegiate track and field meet. Marquette was second with 37⅓ points, and Michigan State third with 32½. The meet was held under flood light in Marquette Stadium as a memorial to the late Knute Rockne, Notre Dame coach and an organizer of the conference.

HUFFMAN WINS SABER TITLE

De Capriles Is New Epée Champion, While Calnan Repeats in Foils

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 23—Two new United States champions, both for the first time, were crowned as the result of the finals of the United States indoor fencing championships at the Hotel Astor yesterday evening. In épée Miguel A. de Capriles of the graduate organization of New York University, the University Fencers, which won the team title, also added the individual title to his honors and, in saber, John R. Huffman of the New York Athletic Club, who had followed up his intercollegiate honors at Yale, by capturing the championship of Denmark while a graduate student at Copenhagen, took the title from Norman C. Cohn, winner last year, in the final bout of the evening.

Lieut. George C. Calnan, United States Navy, captured the title for the sixth time in foils, preserving his record of having won every time he has contended in the finals. Joseph L. Levis, winner two years ago, when Calnan did not compete, and runner-up last year, preserved the record of the Boston A. A. by taking second place in the fo

EDUCATIONAL

Positive Results From Exchange

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

DURING last year several articles appeared in this paper describing the exchange of visits between German and English schools. These visits have been going on since 1927, and it is now possible to form some estimate of their value to the boys and masters taking part. The inevitable interruption of school routine and the expense involved in such visits have undoubtedly weighed against their introduction into the program of many schools, and the writer has therefore sought the opinion of prominent teachers in both countries as to the actual value of the experiment.

Replies received from schools in the capitals and in the provinces of Germany and England showed a marked unanimity of opinion that the visits had been an unqualified success. All the teachers approached stressed the great value of the scheme from a linguistic point of view. Dr. S. C. Johnson, writing from the Coopers' Company's School, London, says: "Our boys see that German is not an intricate subject dealt with in books, but a means of conversation, providing substantial benefits. The matriculation and general school results in German have materially improved since the German boys came."

From the other side of the North Sea, Dr. Karl Sturm of the Kaiser Friedrichs Real Gymnasium, Berlin, writes that: "Since it has become the custom in our school that the two top forms should go once to England and once to France, the whole school has become more actively interested in the language, literature, culture, history, and civilization of these two countries." It is worth noting that this school sends classes to Sweden and Belgium, as well as to France and England. Dr. Rothweiler of Calw, Württemberg, gives the same testimony, and notes also the quickening of geographical perception, due to direct observation.

There is also abundant evidence that these journeys are a real factor in promoting the all-round development of character. Dr. Joseph Bihl of Tübingen says in the course of an article in the Stuttgart Neues Tagblatt, that the boys' parents have given unsolicited testimony to the beneficial effects of the English visit on their boys, seen not only in the broadening of their horizon, but in the modification of egotism and of other difficulties incidental to their stage of development. He himself had observed that the consciousness of representing their fatherland abroad had given the lads poise and confidence, while the necessity of adapting themselves quickly to a new environment had developed in them an elasticity unusual in young Swabians.

Dr. Bihl goes on to emphasize the immense advantages of entering a foreign country as a member of a group of lads mingling with a similar group in the new land. Boys are boys the world over, and whereas the adult foreigner remains a stranger who can only look on from the outside, boys are rapidly assimilated into the home group and see the new country from an inside point of view. It is this fact, no doubt, which accounts for the widespread formation of individual friendships, resulting in correspondence and private visits, which all the teachers report, and for the many signs that these visits will become a permanent part of the school programs.

There is no limit to the eventual influence of such boyhood friendships on international affairs. In the words of Dr. S. C. Johnson, "If the movement could be made far more extensive, it would be more valuable than the League of Nations, because it makes friendships before prejudices have been formed."

The influence of these visits is not confined to the boys. An English gentleman visiting the camp of the Coopers' Company's school stated: "I have had to alter my opinion of the Germans since I saw your boys at camp, especially during their games; although I have been to Germany 20 times, I have never understood your nation." One must also consider the great value to schoolmasters of coming into close touch with other systems of education, a value indicated in the following excerpt from a report by Dr. F. S. Young, headmaster of Bishop's Stortford College, Herts: "Two impressions I carry away with me. The first is the great keenness of their boys in their work. . . . The second impression is the advantage which the German schools have in not being hampered by an examination system which controls their course of work and their teaching."

G. F. T.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF THE NANKAI MIDDLE SCHOOL, TIENTSIN, CHINA

The Middle School in China Corresponds, Generally Speaking, to the Junior and Senior High School Years of the United States.

This is a free or public school, and in the lower grades is attended by girls as well as boys. In upper grades in China the girls are taught in separate classes, sometimes in separate schools. This modern building is an indication of the New China's attitude toward education. The study plan is similar to that of the United States, and, allowing for certain traditional practices, the methods are on the whole similar to those elsewhere.

Letting Child Work Out His Idea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

White Plains, N. Y.

A GROUP of blue-smocked children straggled through the door of the big stage at the Westchester County Center with portfolios almost as large as themselves balanced on their heads or shoulders. Thoughtfully, with slightly smudgy faces, they trudged up the hall to the lockers to stow away their precious sketches until next class day.

A serious little group of artists they were, their thoughts evidently still running in line, color and form. For their work during the past hour and a half had been the expression of their own ideas—not an imitation of their teacher's work or merely the execution of a set program outlined by her.

Freedom for Work

"The very important thing is to leave the child free to carry out its own artistic ideas in its own way," Mrs. Florence Cane, instructor of the group, had said half an hour earlier as she stood watching the children busily engaged with paints or crayons.

Although the children were small, there was no evidence that this was a "baby class," for Mrs. Cane provides them with full-sized easels and large sheets of paper—each 24 by 36 inches. This is part of her program for surrounding the children with an atmosphere of freedom, without inhibitions that would cramp their artistic expression. They can swing their arms high and block in landscapes, studies in rhythms, or still life groups without any necessity of cramping their imaginations or their lines.

From Their Own Experience

"Now, see that little girl over there—what an interesting thing she is doing," Mrs. Cane continued. The little girl, of about 8 years, had decorated a large sheet of drawing paper with perpendicular stripes of orange, red, blue, green, yellow and various shades of brown. Across the top of the sheet she was beginning to block in a sort of frieze in similar colors. "You see, she has something in her thoughts that she is working out in that way," Mrs. Cane explained. "Children should be allowed to give their imaginations free rein. They should not be cramped by being forced to imitate. Their art expression should come out of their own experience and not be something that is put on from the outside.

"They should not be criticised when they are working out their own artistic ideas. It makes them doubt their own ability. They should be encouraged to have confidence in their perception and execution. In that way you build a kind of integrity in the child which is hampered when they take over the standards of someone else."

"Now look at this," she continued, opening a portfolio on the floor behind one of the easels. It was a drawing of a small brown house in a meadow in a strong wind. The little artist's thought was so thoroughly occupied with the idea of the wind that even the two chimneys were blowing over to the right, projecting almost horizontally from the sloping roof. "You see, that child felt the wind so strongly that everything seemed to her to be blown by it. The trees, clouds—even the chimneys and the smoke were blowing along with it. She has a right to see them that way if she wishes to. It was the impression she got of this house in a strong wind. I wouldn't dream of mentioning to her that they are drawn incorrectly.

"But if that child came to me and said there was something wrong with her picture and she didn't know what it was, I should try to help her to find the mistake herself. What people frequently overlook is that when anyone is far enough along in any line of work to ask a question, they can almost always answer it themselves. The difficulty comes when people are not thinking enough to ask questions.

"I should probably ask her whether, if she were a chimney, she could stay on the roof leaning over like that. Then she would experiment to see how far she could lean over, and she would find that the chimneys should be straight up or they would fall off the house. Although it is not wise to interrupt a child with criticism when it is working, it is important for them to know that when they get into difficulties they can turn to the instructor for help.

"I never instruct the children as a group. The time to instruct is when the individual is facing a particular problem and wants to get help on it."

Etiquette Dramatized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Racine, Wis.

THE high school boys and girls were puzzled. They wanted to be socially correct and make a good impression when the Harvard quarterback arrived to visit Pat's brother during the holidays. Should one say, "I want to introduce" or "Let me present"? And then, must one respond, "I am pleased to meet you" or "How do you do"?

A book of etiquette lay on the table. Pat picked it up and, running his fingers through the book, discovered a chapter on "Introductions." "Here it is. Just what we want." Ellen was about to take the book when Grandmother Scott entered and was persuaded to act as critic while the young folks practiced introductions, impersonating fathers and mothers, youth and age, the new quarterback coming into the room to meet the family, and all the other situations they could imagine.

All this, however, was only make believe. It was just as a one-act play which the high school students were dramatizing before the assembly of the Washington Park High School, Racine, Wis. But, from the eagerness with which the audience was scanning each gesture and following the dialogue, one would think it was the greatest of dramas.

When Grandmother Scott, in the play, finished her criticism, even the greenest of freshmen, to say nothing of the parents and teachers, knew the "do's" and "don't's" of making introductions. "Never say, 'Mr. Dennis, shake hands with Mr. Colby,'" she warned, and continued, "Never call a person you are introducing 'my friend,' for it makes it appear that that person is your only friend. Never say 'May I introduce,' but 'May I present.'" When the curtain fell, the 14 members of the cast had not only had some dramatic training, but they were well-nigh authorities on various types of introductions.

Teaching courtesy by means of one-act plays was started this year by the Washington Park High School and caused a tremendous run on the library for books on etiquette, explained Miss Bertha Cape, teacher of speech. The "Book of Etiquette" by Emily Post was used as the authority, and the students, in the speech classes, worked hard to weave a plot which would bring in all of the opportunities for demonstrating social usage. With a little help from the teacher of speech, they wrote the plays and later dramatized them.

"Dance Etiquette," a 20-minute play, lifted the dry rules from the book and presented them in lifelike fashion as the couples tripped around the stage to demonstrate to their fellow students in the audience just how correct decorum is carried out in the ballroom. Gallant young men stepped forth to ask for partners for the next dance. The proper way to thank a girl for a dance, the gracious way of accepting the thanks, considering the chaperone's pleasure, and not arranging for any dances in advance were presented dramatically during the course of the play.

"Table Manners," a play which ran about 15 minutes, gave in dramatic fashion the proper use of knife, fork, and napkin, how to seat guests at the table, how a man may most gracefully assist a woman, how to manipulate spoon, knife and fork in eating different kinds of food, and in what fashion to leave the napkin at the close of a meal.

This kind of instruction is really needed in many cases, Miss Cape said, because often homes either do not have the ability or the time to teach their children these points in social polish. Besides, the students get tremendously interested in the subject themselves. Rules worked out by actual experience and put into practice are not soon forgotten.

Incidents in student life woven around the rules of etiquette are brought into the plays as much as possible so that the audience is practically seeing itself moving about on the stage. The field for such plays is so vast, Miss Cape said, that similar plays on other phases of courtesy could be presented each semester during one student's entire high school career. Developing these rules of courtesy through the channels of dramatics has proved so satisfactory that it is expected it will be continued next year, Miss Cape stated.

Child International Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles, Calif.

"EVEN to myself, I consider it was the happiest I had since during my life." Thus enthusiastically wrote a little brown child of the Philippine Islands, Fermine Gonzaga, to a student of Berkeley Hall School, in Beverly Hills, California, upon receiving a gift from one of the many treasure chests that had been assembled by the boys and girls and sent to the Filipino children through the Committee on World Friendship Among Children.

"I enjoyed very much to receive your greeting and treasure chest," the letter continues. "Besides this, we are very happy because you want to be friend with the Filipino children. It is very fortunate to the Filipino children to have best friend in America. The Philippines is beautiful but it is not so beautiful as your own country. It is the land where the brown race lives."

Having so much enjoyed the preparation of gifts and letters to the unknown children of the far-away Philippines, as well as the quaint letters of response, the boys and girls of this private school in sunny California, have sent greetings to the Eskimo boys and girls of Labrador, and so are extending to the opposite ends of the globe, their antennae of friendship.

This latest opportunity came about through a talk recently given them by Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, famous Arctic explorer. His description of the little school which he is fostering for the Eskimo boys and girls gave them a feeling of intimate friendship, and was the inspiration for the interesting project which followed.

In each room a box was filled with clothing, toys, books and games. The cambric scrapbooks which were prepared by the younger children are bearing the fond hope that the little northern children will love 'Snubs" and "Waddles" as the children of the sunny South have learned to love the Eskimo puppies. And so, when Captain MacMillan's supply ships leave Wiscasset on June 15, for the arctic regions, they will carry boxes of clothing much needed for the warm summer months; books, toys and games for amusement during the long winter months, and some beautifully wrapped gifts for the Christmas celebration, together with letters already posted.

Dog teams will carry the tokens of good will and "broader vision" to the young people of the far North, and Berkeley Hall pupils will watch for news of the ships' arrival at the port of Nain, Labrador. Each year, the pupils experience a widening of their own mental horizon by carrying through this project resulting in youthful international relations, so to speak.

The Parent

Cleveland, Ohio

Editors of Parent Column:

Once more I wish to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor in general and for the Parent column in particular. It has been such a source of inspiration and help to me and being the mother of four youngsters, I find that I can use almost every letter in some way.

I can't tell you how the Monitor has helped me to a better understanding of world problems, to a better education and to a better life in general. (Mrs.) E. M. S.

* * *

Montreal, Canada

Dear Friends:

Receiving so much good from the helpful letters in our Parent column, I want to thank all the contributors first. Every letter I read has some little thought I can use or appreciate perhaps for future use.

A little incident which occurred in the home today may bear relating as it may be helpful to some other parent who is learning with his boys and girls.

I am realizing more every day how much the tone of voice in which we make a request counts in dealing with children particularly.

My little boy of four refused to come to lunch when called in from play one day, and ran off and hid. When he appeared I asked him why he hadn't obeyed me. He replied, "You didn't say 'Please,' Mummie; you just said 'Come in, Richard, come in' just like that!" and he gave me a real example of my impatient tone. I felt rebuked—and admitted it was not the right way to ask anyone to do things, and told him mother would always try to remember to say 'Please" in future—"then we would both be obedient, wouldn't we?" I said, and he nodded a happy, "Yes."

So we mothers need to do our part in being polite to our sons and daughters, don't we, and not expect obedience to rudness or abruptness.

The attitude of mothers to their children is so often reflected very forcibly in the attitude of the children toward their playmates, and we see them treating others as we have treated them, roughly and selfishly or kindly and considerate. Impatience usually has a selfish thought behind it, and more gentle patience is what most of us need.

With love to all the parents and editors of this fruitful column.

(Mrs. P. M. C.

Child Protection

In Hong Kong, under the presidency of the Governor and with the coöperation of leading Chinese and European residents, a Society for the Protection of Childhood has been organized. Its program is as follows: (a) To protect children, checking, suppressing or mitigating the injustices of which they are the victims; to safeguard their moral development; to prevent all such acts as would result in suffering or in damage to health; to develop good qualities. (b) To adopt all possible measures for the strict application of the present laws for the protection of childhood. (c) To discover and use all possible means to promote the education of the people in regard to the duties they owe to childhood.

The Governor of Hong Kong has placed at the disposal of the society an annual grant of $3000.

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PRICES DROOP IN NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

All Groups Share in the Continued Decline—Trading Dull

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Stocks crept lower in one of the quietest sessions of the exchange this year today.

Speculative apathy settled upon the market in the short week-end session, but the trickle of liquidation that has been almost constantly present of late was sufficient to depress several prominent issues one to three points.

The turnover was only about 500,000 shares. A firmer tendency developed for a time in the first hour, under leadership of the rails, but soon vanished. The bond market was also dull, but a steady tone was maintained.

Chemical shares were again a soft spot. Allied Chemical and Air Reduction lost about 2 points each. In the rails, early gains of about a point in New York Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific were cancelled, and Central finished 2 points lower. Union Pacific dropped 3 in a small turnover.

Steels were under some further pressure, perhaps as a further reflection of the frank description of conditions in the industry presented by President Farrell of U. S. Steel yesterday. Crucible dropped more than 3 points to a new low, then regained half its loss. U. S. Steel lost more than a point, and Bethlehem sagged moderately.

Prices Still Sagging

Although the weekly mercantile reviews reported a little improvement in retail trade, and Sears Roebuck's sales report for its four-week period ended May 21 showed a reduction of only nine-tenths of 1 per cent from the like period of last year, the smallest decline in 15 months, the merchandizing issues failed to respond. On the contrary, both Sears and Woolworth sagged about a point, and Macy lost 5.

In the utilities, American Telephone lost about 2 points, and United Corp. sagged 1. In the industrial specialties, Eastman was again heavy, losing 2 points. It is said in brokerage circles that this company is feeling the lessened prosperity of the motion picture industry, to which it supplies film.

The week-end reports from the steel trade were hopeful that the bottom of the sag from the late March peak was being approached. Operations in the Youngstown area are expected to be maintained at the current rate next week.

Although there has been some falling off of raw materials by automobile manufacturers, production and sales are holding up well, and Detroit reports express the opinion that there will be less than the normal seasonal slump as summer approaches.

In the commodity markets, cotton was under pressure, dropping about $1 a bale. In the copper trade, some observers felt that the price might decline even below the last record minimum of 8¾ cents.

Foreign exchanges showed unimportant changes in the main. Sterling held close to parity at $4.86 9-16 for cables, possibly reflecting withdrawals of foreign deposits in New York banks, on the reduction of intesest paid on foreign demand deposits.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market had a breathing spell today. Trading was quiet throughout the list, and fluctuations usually were confined to narrow fractions.

However, firmness was quite apparent among the gilt-edged issues, with the exception of United States Treasury and Liberty loans, which were generally lower. The Fourth Liberty 4¼s and the Treasury 3⅜s of 1942, 1941-43 were among the most active bonds of the whole list, but the turnover in most governments was limited to a few small sales.

Evidence of the continuing preference for high-grade issues appeared in the fractional gains of Atchison General 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, American Telephone 5s of 1960, Detroit Edison 4½s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Western Union 5s, French 7s and Norwegian 6s.

Trading was much quieter among the rails than on Friday, and prices of them were steady. Nickel Plate 4½s dropped about 1 point on a few sales. A moderate volume and narrow mixed changes characterized the public utilities.

Armour 4½s of 1939 and United States Rubber 5s made sharp declines on a few sales. Phillips Petroleum 5½s reflected a strong demand. Most other industrials fluctuated narrowly.

A gain of about 1 point in Peruvian 6s or 1960 was a feature of the foreign obligations. An official statement from the bankers is expected over the week-end. Foreign issues as a whole were higher but many of the gains were much smaller than the usual fluctuations of this group and trading was quiet. Australian 5s of 1957, Argentine 6s of May, 1961, German 5½s and Uruguayan 6s closed higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Sale	Close
July	9.17	9.17	8.96	8.99		9.22
October	9.53	9.53	9.33	9.35		9.58
December	9.73	9.73	9.53	9.55		9.79
January	9.85	9.85	9.68	9.68		9.92
March	10.02	10.03	9.87	9.87		10.10

Spots 9.00, down 35 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.30	9.30	8.96	8.96	9.16
July	9.30	9.30	8.96	8.96	9.25
October	9.53	9.53	9.32	9.32	9.50
December	9.71	9.74	9.51	9.53	9.77
January	9.82	9.82	9.62	9.62	9.89
March	10.08	10.08	9.81	9.81	10.13

Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.30	9.30	8.96	8.96	9.26
October	9.61	9.62	9.43	9.43	9.69
December	9.81	9.82	9.65	9.65	9.89
January	9.92	9.92	9.75	9.75	10.01

Tone at close barely steady.

New York Wool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.10	73.30
October	72.70	73.10	72.70	73.10	73.30
November	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.30
December	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.30
January	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.40
February	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.40
March	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.50
April	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	73.50

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	May 23	Last May 22
19¼	3¾	Abitibi		100	4¼	4	4	3¾
105⅛	102	Ab & Bar pf	7	10	103½	103½	103½	103¾
33⅝	13¼	Adams Ex	1.60	1100	15¼	14¾	15	14
42	13½	Adams Ex pf	5	110	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
7	¾	Ahumada		100	1	1	1	..
109½	73¼	Air Reduc	.75	2100	75¼	73¾	73¾	74¾
17⅞	7	Alaska Jun	.60	1100	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
12¾	8¼	Alleghany		400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
182¾	110¼	Allied Chem	6	900	113	111	111	113¼
48¾	26	Allis-Chal	2	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
18⅞	6	All Port Cem		100	10	10	10	10
23	16¼	Amerada	3	300	17	17	17	16¾
62⅜	30	Am Bk Note	2½	100	38½	38½	38½	..
38½	14	Am Ag Ch of Del	1	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
4¼	2½	Am Beet Sug		100	3	3	3	..
17⅞	8	Am Bosch		100	9¼	9	9	..
124⅜	118	Am Brake pf	7	50	120	120	120	..
12⅞	6	Am Br Shoe		100	7¾	7½	7½	7½
63	31	Am Br Sty pf	3	20	51½	51½	51½	..
155¼	95½	Am Can	5	13600	105¾	101¾	101¾	99¾
38¾	18¼	Am Car & F	1	100	19½	19½	19½	..
48¾	38¼	Am Chain	2½	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	42½
145¾	87½	Am Chicle	4	1400	89¾	89¼	89¼	87½
51¾	26¾	Am Com Al		1300	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¾
90	74	Am & For E		100	76	76	76	75
100	83¼	Am & For E pf	7	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
79½	31	Am Hide & L pf	2½	100	32	32	32	32
36	18½	Am Hide pf		100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
26	13¾	Am Int Corp	1.60	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
13	4½	Am La Fr pf		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
30¾	14¾	Am Locom	2	600	16	15¼	16	15⅝
57½	40	Am News	3†	20	40	40	40	..
39⅛	9⅞	Am Nat G pf		30	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
67⅞	38	Am Pw & L	1†	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	39⅞
8	2	Am P&L pf A		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
31¼	13¾	Am Radiat	.80	900	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
37⅜	16⅛	Am Roll Mill		900	18¼	17¾	18	17
58½	39¾	Am Smelt	4	300	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
31⅛	20¾	Am Stl Fnd	2	1400	21	21¼	21¼	21¼
113	104⅜	Am Sti F pf	7	90	106	106	106	107
60	42¾	Am Sugar	5	100	47	47	47	48¾
201⅜	164½	Am Tob B	6	4100	170	169¾	167½	170
80¾	44⅞	Am Wat W	3	1200	47¾	46¾	46¾	47
8¾	4¼	Am Zinc		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
36¼	21	Anac Wire	1	100	21	21	21	21½
43¼	23¼	Anaconda	1½	9100	24½	23½	23¾	24½
72	38½	Armour D pf	7	100	43¾	43¼	43¼	44
4½	..	Arm Ill A		700	2	2	2	2
47	14	Arm Ill pf		400	14	14	14	13
7½	3⅝	Arnold Cons		300	5½	5½	5½	..
32½	5¾	Asso Apparl	21	100	5½	5½	5½	..
29¾	19½	Asso Dry G	2½	400	20½	20½	20½	20
203¾	148¼	Atchison	10	4600	164¾	161¼	161¼	164
23¾	12¾	Atl Refin	1†	400	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
93½	57	Atlas Pwd pf	6	10	57	57	57	57
239½	101¾	Auburn Auto	4‡	5400	211½	208	207¼	213½
3¾	1	Auto Sales		100	1	1	1	..
6½	3	Aviation		400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27⅞	14¼	Baldwin	1¾	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	14¾
104½	85	Baldwin pf		30	85	85	85	85
87½	53½	Balt & O		1200	58	56¾	57½	57
80⅛	70¼	Balt & O pf	4	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
10	3¾	Barker Bros	1¼	1800	4	4	4	4
14½	6¼	Barnsdall A		400	7	6¾	7	7¾
25½	15⅜	Bendix	1	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
44¼	32½	Best & Co	3	200	37¾	37½	37½	..
38¾	15¼	Bethlehem	4	3900	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾
73¾	39¼	Beth Steel pf	7	300	108½	108¼	108¼	108¾
95	85	Blm'dale pf		30	92	91	91	..
39¾	20¼	Bohn Alum	1½	200	23½	22¾	23¼	23¼
78½	61¾	Borden	3†	900	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
30¾	17⅝	Borg Warner	1	300	18¼	18	18	19¼
22¾	10½	Briggs	1½†	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
5¼	2	Brockway		300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅜
69¾	53⅞	Bklyn Man T	4	5300	60⅞	58¾	58¾	60¾
10⅜	8	Bklyn-Queen		100	8½	8½	8½	..
58	51¾	Bklyn-Queen pf	5	200	55	55	55	..
139¾	102	Bklyn Un G	5	3400	107	107	107	..
9½	4	Bruns Term		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
34½	21⅞	Bucy cv pf	2½	100	24	24	24	24
13	7½	Budd Wheel	1	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
23	10	Bullard		100	11½	11½	11½	11½
2	1¼	Butte Cop		100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1¾	¾	Butte & Sup		200	¾	¾	¾	¾
69¾	33½	Byers		900	36¼	36	36	36¾
53	20½	Calif Pack	2	100	24½	24¾	24½	24
11⅜	6	Calu & Hecla		300	6½	6	6	6
43	28¾	Canada Dry		300	40½	40¼	40	40¼
34	20¾	Can Pac	1¼	1800	28¾	28	28	..
131½	62¼	Case Thresh	6	11000	68	66¼	66½	66¾
116	95	Case Th pf		150	105	101	101	..
52½	24¼	Caterpillar	3	1800	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
4	2¼	Cav Dobbs		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
30⅛	14¼	Cerro de P	1½	300	16	16	16	16
23¼	8¾	Checker Cab		500	10¾	10	10	10½
54⅛	36	Ches Corp	3	200	38½	38½	38½	38½
46⅝	33¼	Ches & Ohio	2½	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
30⅜	18½	Chi Gt W pf		100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
18⅜	7¼	Chi M&StP pf		400	8½	7¾	7¾	7¾
48¼	29	Chi & NW	4	100	33	33	33	32¼
15½	4½	Chi Pneu		100	7¾	7¼	7¼	8¾
65½	34½	Chi RI	4	400	37	36½	36½	37
101	70	Chi RI 7%	7	100	70	70	70	70
25¾	15⅞	Chrysler	1	2500	17¾	16⅞	17	17¼
37⅜	36½	City Ice	3.60‡	100	32	32	32	32
32½	14½	Colo F&I	2	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
45⅜	22⅞	Colum Gas	2†	1000	33¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
111⅜	63	Col Carbon	5†	300	68¾	65½	65½	66
16⅜	7⅛	Col Graph	¾	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
90	82	Com Inv Tr cv pf	6	100	85	85	85	..
34	22½	Com Inv Tr	2	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
21½	12	Com Sol	1	1500	13¼	11⅞	11¾	12½
12	8	Commwlth So	.40	300	8¾	8	8¼	8
100⅜	91½	Commwlth So 6pf	6	100	96	96	96	96¾
12¾	6⅞	Congoleum		100	9	9	9	9
15	5	Con Film		200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
109⅝	82½	Con Gas	4	6000	90½	89	89	90
18⅝	13	Con Laundries	1	100	13½	13½	13½	13¾
42½	28	Con Ry C pf	6	100	30	28	28	30
1¾	1⅛	Con Textile		100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	10	Cont Bak A		200	11½	11½	11½	..
3½	1½	Cont Bak B		200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
77½	44¾	Cont Bak pf	8	200	55	53	54	52
62¾	44¾	Cont Can	2½	1700	47¼	46½	46½	47
16⅞	8½	Cont Dia Fib	1	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
12	6	Cont Oil		200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12	3½	Cont Shares		1100	6¼	5¾	6	6¼
88⅝	59¼	Corn Prod	3†	700	62	61⅞	61⅞	61½
8¾	4½	Crosley		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
63	40¼	Crucible		800	42¾	40¾	41¾	43¾
106	90¾	Crucible pf	7	100	91	91	91	97
5¾	2¼	Cub Am S		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5⅞	3⅜	Curtiss Wr		300	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
8½	3⅛	Curtiss Wr A		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
41	21	Cutler		200	22	22	22	21
22	20	Deere pf	1.40	400	20½	20	20½	20
157¼	123½	Del & Hud	9	100	129	129	129	129½
109	106½	Del'ware & R 1pf	7	10	100½	100½	100½	..
13½	8¾	Deme Mines	1	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
23	14¾	Diamond M	1	100	18½	18½	18¼	18½
107	78¾	Dupont	4†	1800	78	77¼	77¾	78
124	118¾	Dupont deb		100	122	122	122	..
14¾	15½	Duplan Silk	1	100	13½	13½	13½	..
185¾	136½	East Kodak	5†	2500	139¼	135½	136	138
89	35½	Eitingon pf		200	40¼	40½	40¼	..
74⅜	44⅝	Elec Auto Lt	6	2000	46¾	44½	44½	46½
110	107½	El Auto L pf	7	30	109	109	109	..
4¼	..	Elec Boat		1800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60¾	37½	Elec P&L	1	7500	39½	39¼	39¼	39¾
108¼	100	Elec P&L pf	7	200	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
98¾	80	El P&L 6 pf	6	200	93¾	93¼	93¼	93
66	50½	Elec Stg Bat	4	600	53	52¾	52¾	53
49	35¾	Emp P S	2.40	600	38½	38¼	38¼	38¾
30¾	15½	Erie	1	400	20	19½	19½	21¼
45½	28¾	Erie 1 pf	4	300	30	30	30	..
40½	25½	Erie 2 pf	4	100	28½	28½	28½	..
11¾	4½	Fairbanks pf	7	10	4½	4½	4½	4¾
109⅝	94¼	Fairb M pf	7	40	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
28	24	Fed Dept St	2	200	24	24	24	..
49½	34¾	Fed L&Str	1½†	200	34	34	34	..
15½	5	Fed Screw W		100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
7⅝	5	Fed Motor T	.40	100	5	5	5	5¾
19¾	13	Firestone	1	900	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
63	56¼	Firestone pf	6	100	59	59	59	58½
55	41	First Nat St	2½	400	49¾	48½	48½	49¼
..	..	Fisk Rubber		400	2	2	2	2
37¾	19	Food Mach	1½	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
64½	32¾	Foster & Wh		200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
32½	22¼	Fourth Nat Iw		100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
38⅝	11¾	Fox A	4	2900	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
43¼	24¼	Freeport Tx		2700	38¾	35	35	38½
60	47½	Gamewell	5	10	48½	48	48	..
2¾	¾	Gardner M		400	¾	¾	¾	¾
47	18¼	Gen Asphalt	2	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
28¾	17½	Gen Baking		300	20	19¾	19¾	20
65	28	Gen Cable pf		20	30	30	30	..
54⅜	38½	Gen Elec	1.00	9700	43¾	43¼	43¼	44½
12½	11¼	Gen Elec Sp	.60	1700	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
56	45⅞	Gen Foods	3	2100	48¼	47¼	47½	48
..	4¼	Gen G&E A	.30	400	5	5	5	5½
100	96	Gen Mills pf	6	200	98	98	98	..
48	35¼	Gen Motors	3	13800	38¾	37¾	37¾	38½
103½	95	Gen Mot 6% pf	5	200	102	101¾	102	101¾
9½	3¼	Gen Realty		200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
57⅝	32¼	Gen Refrac	4	400	33	34¼	34¼	35
15½	3¼	Gen Theater		200	4	4	4	4
38¾	21½	Gillette		3900	24	23½	23¾	24
76⅝	62¾	Gillette pf	5	100	65	65	65	65
78	48	Glidden pf	7	10	68¾	68¾	68¾	63¾
9¼	4	Gobel (Adolf)		100	6	6	6	..
43¼	28¾	Gold Dust	2½	1000	28½	28½	28½	29
53¾	33¾	Goodyear	3	700	40	39	39	39
11⅛	6¾	Graham-P		200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22¾	11¼	Granby	2	300	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
25½	16	Grand Silver	1½	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
18⅞	10⅝	Grand Union		100	10	10	10	10
39½	35¾	Grant (WT)	1	100	38½	38½	38½	37
60¾	43¼	Grt Nor pf	5	200	50½	49	49	50
23½	19½	Grt Nor Ore	2	400	22	21¾	22	21¾
11⅞	7⅝	Grt W Sug		110	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
96½	81	Grt W Sug pf	7	70	81	81	81	82½
6¾	2⅞	Grisby Gru		100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
96	89¼	Hanna 1pf	7	50	90	90	90	96
44¼	27	Harbison	2	100	27½	27½	27½	..
10⅝	5½	Hartman A		100	5	5	5	..
3	3½	Hayes Body		300	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
102¾	87	Hershey Ch	6	100	92½	92½	92½	..
106	83	Hershey pf		300	103	103	103	100
9¾	4¼	Houdaille B		300	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
14¾	7⅝	Houston Oil New		400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
98	89	Household P pf		200	90	90	90	90
39	14½	Hudson Mot	1	400	15	15	15	14¾
13⅝	7	Hupp Motors		400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
89	31	Ill Central	4	900	52	51½	52½	53½
72	31¼	Ill Cent LC	4	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
4¾	3¼	Indian Mot		200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
87	36	Ind Nickel	4	100	38	38	38	39
122	34	Ingersoll R	4	200	35	35	35	37
71	40½	Inland Steel	2½	100	44½	44½	43¾	44¾
11⅝	5¼	Inspiration	1	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
9¼	5½	Insuran Sh Del	.60	200	6	6	6	6
34	19⅞	Interboro RT	1.60	2000	22¾	22¼	22¾	22
139¾	122½	Int Business	6†	100	132	132	132	131
13¾	7⅞	Int Carriers	.80	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
42¾	27¾	Int Cement	4	400	31¼	30¼	31¼	30¼
38⅝	15¼	Int Comb pf		200	18	18	18	15½
38⅝	14¾	Int Harv	2½	100	48½	48½	48¼	48¾
21¾	13	Int Hyd El	1.60	100	13	13	13	..
72	44	Int Mer Mar	2.60	1100	49¾	48½	48½	46½
53	29	Int Nickel	1	1200	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
11⅜	8	Int Nickel pf		100	9	9	9	..
13¾	7	Int Pap & P		100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
17¾	8¼	Int Pap & P pf ww		30	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21¾	13	Int Shoe	1.60	100	15	15	15	14¾
72	44	Int Silver	2.60	100	49¾	48½	48½	46½
205⅛	152½	Int T & T	10	1200	156¼	153¾	154	157
37	23¼	Intertype	4	100	26	26	26	26¾
38¾	23¾	Intv Rapid		100	25	25	25	25
38¾	13½	Island Oil		1100	15¼	14½	14½	14¾
71¾	41¾	Jewel Tea	5	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
14¾	8	Johns Man	3	900	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¾
45	28½	Kan City So	1	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	30¼
23¾	14¾	Kelly Spring		100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20¾	9¾	Kelsey Wh		100	11¼	11¼	11	11¾
18¾	11¾	Kelvinator		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
18¾	11¾	Kennecott		2700	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1.60		Kresge		400	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
		Kresge Dp		100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
		Kroger Toll		100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
11	11	Kroger		600	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
100⅛	73½	Leh P Cem	4†	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	77
12⅜	7¾	Leh Val RR	.60	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	3	Liquid Car		100	3	3	3	3
41¾	30¼	Loews Inc	3	1100	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
25¾	17¼	Loft Inc		100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
97	74	Lor G&S A	1¾	100	80	80	80	80¾
44¾	3	Lor Oil Ref		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
107⅛	71½	McCollan pf	4†	10	42	42	42	42¾
182¾	73¼	Mack Trucks	4	1400	76¾	74	74½	77¾
7¼	7¼	Madison Sq	.60	100	7	7	7	8¼
13⅞	3¼	Manati pf		30	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38	20	Man Bly Mg		3800	23	21½	24¼	24
38¾	1.20	Manine Mid		100	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
7	3	Marmon		200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
71½	18¼	Math Alkali	2	300	18½	18¾	18½	18½
39	28¾	May Dept S		300	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
61	16¾	Mex Seaboard		100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
3	2	Mid Cont		300	2	2	2	2
44¾	38½	M Moline pf	6.50	100	38½	38½	38½	..
29¾	11¾	Mo K&T		700	14¾	14	14¾	13¾
69¾	42	Mo K&T pf		100	50	50	50	48¾
17¾	7	Mo Pac		100	8	8	8	8
107	54	Mo Pac pf		100	50	50	50	50
23½	13¾	Mont Ward		4400	18¾	18¼	18¼	19¾
..	..	Mother Lode		100	1	1	1	..
2½	2	Motor Meter		100	2¼	2¼	2½	2½
31¾	19	Munsoing	3	300	19¾	19	19	..
19¾	9¼	Murray Body		100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
48¾	37	Nash Mot	4	700	39¼	38¼	38

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Business Holding at Fairly Steady Levels—Some Commodities Lower

Business sentiment appears to be feeling its way with a kind of sixth sense at present. It is felt the turn is not far away, though indicators point to little actual change in conditions.

In the United States there seems to be a growing optimism. Steel executives this week sounded a brighter note, pointing out that business generally is overliquidated, and emphasizing their belief that wages in the steel industry should be maintained.

The problems of railroads are now clearly seen as problems in which a large part of the banking community has a very real interest. The need of preserving the earning power of the railroads so that the bonds held by banks and insurance companies may not suffer serious declines in value received emphasis this week at the meeting of mutual savings bank executives.

Business conditions in the United States show hardly any change from a week ago. Steel production has declined somewhat, bringing it to a level about the same as that of January.

Auto Output Holding

May output of automobiles is expected to equal that of April, which was the best month of this year to date. The outlook for the motor industry for the latter half of the year is that the coming period will prove more satisfactory than the like portion of 1930.

Carloadings for the latest reported week made an unfavorable comparison both with the previous week and the like week of last year. Bank clearings, another indicator of business volume, show a less marked decrease from a year ago, however.

Retail trade reports are more encouraging. At most centers in the United States and Canada better buying has been under way. The gains are partly attributable to good weather, and seasonal goods are making the best showings.

Commodities have shown a weakening tendency. Copper at 8¾ cents is at a 50-year low. Beef prices also have declined. Fat steers selling in the Chicago livestock market have touched a 20-year low.

European Reports

Retail trade in Europe is reported as holding up surprisingly well. Industrial output, it appears, is moving more rapidly into consumption. Encouragement is being derived from April trade figures, which show larger imports of raw material and better exports of manufactures.

Sentiment generally is rather confused, however. Political factors are partly responsible for this.

Commodity markets are irregular, but with a lower trend predominating.

From Paris come reports that the slight improvement of the last few weeks is continuing. For the fourth consecutive week employment has shown a gain.

In Germany conditions are less favorable. The seasonal revival in most industries has subsided. Stocks of coal have increased.

Leading Stock Markets

Some signs that pressure against New York stock prices is abating were seen this week. In this period the first important rally in a dozen sessions got under way, and following this upturn there was less boldness displayed by bear traders. Gains, however, were not large. Brokers' loans declined $40,000,000.

This slight improvement in Wall Street prices was reflected at London late this week. Activity was not pronounced, however. Industrial issues were firm in the late trading. Previously, the industrial issues have been under pressure. Gilt-edge issues, in good demand since the reduction of bank rates, continued to display a firm tone.

The stock market at Paris failed to respond to improvement in Wall Street, though prices were holding steady as the week approached its close. Traders on the Bourse were concerned over rumors of further difficulties in money centers.

The week closed on the Berlin Bourse with an improved tone. This was due partly to decreased selling orders from America.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	May 23	May 22
10	Am & Brit 1pf	39	39	39	39
486	Am T&T	169¾	166¼	166¼	170
50	Big Sanf	22	22	22	22
250	Bos El	87½	87	87¼	87¾
100	Bos El 1pf	111	111	111	
145	Bos El 2pf	100¾	100½	100½	100½
00	B&M pr pf	100	100	100	100
60	Brown pf	30	30	30	
65	Cal & Hec	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
25	Cop Range	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	East SS	18¾	17⅞¾	18¾	
60	E G&F pf	92	92	92	92
5	E G&F pr pf	84½	84½	84½	85
10	Edison Elec	241	241	241	241
240	Gen Capital	29	29	29	
100	Gen Elec 8p	11¼	11¼	11¼	
36	Hygrade	28	27	27	28
50	Mass Util	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Mergenthal	79½	79½	79½	
100	Mohawk	16	16	16	
150	Nat Ser	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	NE Tel	134	134	134	134½
500	No Butte	1½	1¼	1½	1⅝
25	Old Colony	137	137	137	135¾
100	Shawmut	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
20	Torrington	41	40	40	40
50	Un Twist D	18½	18½	18½	18½
136	Uni Found	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
103	Uni Shoe	50¼	50	50¼	50
18	Uni Gas	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
20	US&El Pow	4	4	4	4
50	Util Hyd	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
55	War Bros	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
55	War Bros	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞

BONDS

$5000	E Mass 5s	30½	30½	30½	..
$000	So Cit Pow 6s	67	67	67	..

ECHO OF HATRY AFFAIR

LONDON, May 23—Stockholders of Drapery Trust, controlled by Debenhams, Ltd., approved an issue of £133,275 20-year 5½ per cent notes in connection with action brought by Lloyds Bank over the Hatry affair.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	88	87
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	100½	100¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	90½	90⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100⅝	100¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	97½	97
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	98¾	98¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	16	16
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅝	103⅜
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '29 ev	108⅝	108½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109	108⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅝	109⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '16	103	103
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	90	90
Angio-Chile Nit Ts '45	31	31
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '54	97½	97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅛	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89	89
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	101	100⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114½	114⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	97⅜	97⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96⅝	96½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	89	88⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	99¼	98½
Ches Corp 5s '47	36⅝	36⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	163m	163
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106¾	106½
Ches & O 4½s D	103¼	103
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	104⅝	104⅜
Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71	110	110
Chicago Dist El Gen Corp 6s	105	105
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33½	33⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	63	63
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s 2000	39½	39
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39	38
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	90¼	89
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84⅝	84⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	78¾	77½
Chicago & Nw 4½s	102¼	102⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	91½	91⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93⅜	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	85	85
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	79½	79¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	116	116
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	91
Chile Copper 5s '47	89¾	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99½	99⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111	111
Colo Industrial 6s	83½	83½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35½	35⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	30	30
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	89½	89½
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	62	61¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	40½	40½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98¼	98¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	166	166
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94	94
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	105¾	105¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¾	107⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	85
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	105⅝	105⅜
El Paso SW 5s	105¼	104½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	89	89
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76½	76½
Eq Gas 5s	101½	101½
Erie RR gen lien	73	73
Erie RR gen 5s '75	77	76½
Erie & Jersey 6s	112½	112½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	70	69½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	19¾
Gannett 6s '43	77½	77½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	96
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	38	37⅝
Geo Car & North 6s	86	86
Goodrich 6s '45	53½	53½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	95⅝	95⅜
Godoyear Tire 5s '57	89¾	89¾
Gotham S Hos '36 6s	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	113
Great Northern 4½s '61	100½	100½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104¾	104¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '53	110	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	114¼
Gulf States Steel 5s '49	61	60
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89¾	89¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55½	55½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	100¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 4s '53	79½	79½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86	86
Ill Central 4½s '66	90	90
Ill Central 5½s '56	107	107
Ill Central C StL&NO 4½s '63	83¾	83¾
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s '63	92	92
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104½	104½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95½	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅝	94⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	78	78
Inter Match 6s cv rets '41	84½	84
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	82½	82½
Inter Nav Trans rfg 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝
Inter Rap Trans 5s '66	69½	69¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '46	82	82
Inter Rap Trans 7s '66	85½	85
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97	97
Int Paper 5½ 5s '47	99	99
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	97½	97½
Kendall Co 5½s '46	98½	98½
Kan City So 5s '50	97½	97½
Kan City Term 4s '60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 5½s '52	97½	97½
Kings Co El 4s '49	88	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Lehigh Cha 5½s '54	102	102
Lehigh Val (N Y) gen 6s '2003	97	97
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lehigh Val Term 5s	97½	97½
Lehigh Val (Pa) 5s '54	97½	97½
Lowg Isl 4½s '31	99½	99½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90½	90½
Louis Arkansas 5s '50	40½	40½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N unf 4s '40	100⅜	100⅛
L&N rfg 2003 B	103⅛	103⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	23½	21½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	86½	86
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	80	80
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98¾	98½
Meade 6s '45 ww	75	74
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105⅝	105⅛
Mich Cen 4½s '79	101¾	101¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104¼	104⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	84½	84½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	81¼	81¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	96½	96⅛
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85½	86¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60¾	60
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¼	105¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	72
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	102½	102½
Mort Bond 5s '32	99½	99½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84⅜	84⅜
Nash Chat & St L 4s '87	95¾	95¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102¾	102¾
Newberry 5½s	91¾	91¾
New Eng T&T gen 4½s B '61	107	106¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	91¾
NYC&HR 4s '42	98½	98¼
NYC%HR con 4s A '98	95½	95¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97¾
NYS&HR 4½s '53	97½	97¾
NYS&HR cv 6s '35	105⅞	105½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	84⅜	84¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77¾	77¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91⅜	91⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	93½	92
NY Connec Ry 4½s' 53	103	103¼
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112⅜	112⅜
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	72	72
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	94
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51⅛	51
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¼	111¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98	98
NY Wchester & B 4½ '46	78¾	78¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	95	94½
North Am Co 5s '61	99⅞	99⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	103½	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	103¾	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95½	95½
Nor Pacific 5s 2047 D	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	101	101
Nor Pacific 5s B 2047	101	100⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s 'A '46	111	111¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	109	109
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 5¾ '34	102½	102½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	76	76
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	86	85
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	82½	82½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	88	88½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101½	101
Penn Railroad con 4s stg '48	100	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	102	102
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	104⅝
Penn Railroad gtd 5s '68	110	109¾
Penn Railroad 4½s	97½	97¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	94⅝	94⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	85½	85
Phil Balt & W 4½s	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97½
Philadelphia Co 5s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105½	105½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	68½	69
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110	110
Pitts & West Va Ry 5½s '56	93½	93½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91¾	91¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	57½	57½
Pub Svg E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97	97
Reid rfg 4½s A '77	102¾	102¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70½	70½
Republic I&S sf 5s '49	100	100
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	89	89½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	94½	94½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s	94	94
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106½	106½
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33	88	88
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	68½	68
St Louis & SF 4½s '50	85¾	85¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	77	76¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	78	78
St Louis SW gen 5s '52	75	75
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '58	100½	100¼
Scioto Val & NE 4s '39	85¾	85¾
Seaboard AL 6s	11¾	11¾
Shell Pipe 5s '42	84	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	72	71¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73	73
Shinberg Peabody 6s '47	74½	74½
Sinclair Co O pol 7s '37	91½	91¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100¼	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	49¾	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	83½	83½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	83½	83½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103¾	103¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79¾	79¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	104¾	104¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108½	108⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	51½	50
Texas Elec Power 6s '41	107½	107
Tex RR Assn 5½L rfg 5s '53	95	95
Texas Corp 5s '44	93½	91¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	91½	91½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35¾	34½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '72	103¾	103¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	89	89
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 rets ww	88	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102	101½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	66
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	85¼	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73½	73
Vera Cruz & P 4½s '34	4	3¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106½	106¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31½	30⅜
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	108¾	108¾
Western Electric 5s '44	107	107
Western Maryland 4s '52	77½	77½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	104½	104½
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	97½	97½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	98½	98
Western Union 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Western Union 5s '60	100⅝	100⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90½	90½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97½	96½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	53¼	53
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100¾	100½
Youngstown Sheet 7s	99½	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	May 23	May 22
3½s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.22
1st 4¼s '47	103.11	103.11	103.11	
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.28	104.30	104.31
4th 4¼s reg	104.24	104.24	104.24	
US 3¾s '43 March	103.79	103.00	103.00	
US 3¾s '43 Jan	103.19	103.00	103.00	
US 3¾s '47	103.10	103.10	103.12	103.11
US 3½s '56	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
US 4s '54	109.00	109.10	109.00	
US 4¼s '52	113.30	113.28	113.30	113.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50½	49¾
Akershus 5s '57	90½	90½
Antioquia 7s B '45	46½	46½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	67½	67⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	76¼	76¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	76½	76
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	76⅝	76⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	76½	76
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	76½	76½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	77	77
Australia 4½s '56	51	50
Australia 5s '55	5	57⅝
Australia 5s '57	5	57½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	94	94
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¾	106¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90¾	90¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅞	104⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110⅝	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '58	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 5s '45	81½	81½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	73¾	73¾
Bergen 5s '60 A	73½	73½
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	84½	84½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77½	77½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	77½	77½
Berlin Elec 6s '50	72½	72½
Bogota (City) 6s '45	77	77
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	14	14
Brazil 6½s '57	81	81
Brazil 6½s '57 '61	81¼	81¼
Brazil (US) 6s '41	87	87
Brazil (Treasury) 8s '41 ww	84½	84½
Bremen (State) 7s '35	89	89
Buenos Aires 6½s '60	90	90
Buenos Aires (Prov) 7s '47	97	97
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101½	101½
Canada (Dom) 5s '57	101½	101½
Canada (Dom) 6s '46	104½	104½
Canada (Dom) 6s '42	104½	104½
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Canada (Dom) 6s '82	104½	104½
Canada (

MEXICANS BRING COLOR TO DRAB PART OF CHICAGO

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary of the Immigrants Protective League, in a recent report. "It is pleasant indeed to note that the Mexican is not a trouble maker."

There is another quality of the Mexicans all social workers seem to agree on. Mrs. Rich calls this "the amazing generosity of Mexicans to each other in poverty and need." Records gathered from relief agencies, she said, showed few Mexicans asking for assistance. Those who know them best say that they manage somehow, no matter how little they have, to care for each other.

Examples abound in the winter when workers return from the beet fields which employ many new immigrant families. When the harvest is over they arrive in Chicago, looking for work which is not easy to find. If they fail, their better established countrymen show a generosity touching to social workers who understand what sacrifice it entails.

Sometimes they allow themselves to be imposed upon. Miss Anita Jones, a social worker who has devoted herself to the Spanish-speaking immigrants, recalled with a touch of amusement the kindness of a certain Chicago colony to a countryman. He was a cripple who was quite expert in the beet fields but not suited to work in most Chicago industries.

The Immigrants' Protective League looked at his problem sensibly and decided that he should return to the care of the community in which he legally lived, a small town in Wisconsin. They made all arrangements to send him home. But they didn't reckon with Pedro. Pedro didn't want to go off to Main Street; he loved the stir of the city. His countrymen understood. So for all the winter months, Pedro "boarded 'round," family after family taking turns at receiving him as a guest. When the beet season opened again happy Pedro went back to work.

Original in Their Art

Hull House residents welcome Mexicans to their community because of the artistic gifts they bring.

"Bold, direct, creative and colorful," says Mrs. Myrtle Meritt French, director of the Hull House Kiln, describing their work. "They take the materials we give them and handle them creatively. They don't copy. The things they do here don't look either Mexican or American; they are original."

Mrs. French has a class of about 30 Mexican adults of varying degrees of talent. A mother wheeling a baby carriage gets her instructions with the aid of an interpreter. A man out of work finds comfort in learning to model. None has had any training before coming here, but nearly all can do the artistic tasks set for them, Mrs. French said.

She enjoys especially a class of small Mexican children. They bound in, make a great rush for aprons, and work enthusiastically every minute. Best of all, they have patience and are willing to put their work away and take it out again. It is in their quality of persistence, Mrs. French thinks, that they excel. Moreover, they are fearless, willing to try out ideas.

Two Mexicans are on the small full-time staff of the Hull House Kiln. One of them, J. Torres, recently was engaged by a sculptor to aid him in wood carving, and is proving successful in his vocation. The other continues to model pottery which is sold commercially. These Mexican art students come from the lowly peasant or peon class, for the most part, and their ability indicates to Mrs. French what native artistic endowments the average Mexican immigrant possesses.

Like other new foreign groups, the Chicago Mexicans segregate themselves. Three well-defined "colonies" are noted by observers, one, the largest, near Hull House, another near the University of Chicago settlement and a third in an industrial region known as South Chicago. You know when you have reached one of these colonies by the names on the plate glass windows of groceries and restaurants: El Azteca, El Puerto de Vera Cruz, Bello Mexico.

Form Box-Car Villages

There are also the box-car villages. Several railroads provide their trackmen with old cars to use as dwellings. Some of them form comparatively permanent communities. Many have gardens of flowers and vegetables. The more prosperous of the workmen families have installed electric lights, put up little porches, and have tiny farmyards where chickens and perhaps a pig help out with the family's living.

In some respects the box-car homes are better than those in the crowded city. Dr. Francesca Luna, a Mexican girl who came here as a teacher, took her degree and remained to work among her people, said that the out-of-door life of the railroad camps is more like that to which the peasants are accustomed. They get their rent free and save.

Some of these box-car families manage to send their children through high school. Social workers visiting the colonies have been surprised at times to find a piano or a phonograph among the family's possessions. While most immigrants in the railroad colonies live there only temporarily, some grow attached to their railroad coaches and stay on, six, eight, even ten years. Social organizations spring up. There are box-car churches. Sometimes the colony encircles a school.

Despite the tendency of Mexicans to settle permanently, few of them take out naturalization papers. Miss Jones, in a thesis on Mexican colonies of Chicago, explained this situation, saying: "The Mexican has very little interest in political affairs and a strong patriotic feeling for his patria." This is one of the chief charges brought against them. Whatever one's views on this question, however, it is a pleasant experience to share with the Mexicans their national Independence Day as they celebrate it here.

Gay Times With Fiestas

The festivities last about three days, as all good Latin fêtes do. There are dances, picnics, athletic meets, concerts and "cultural programs" by Mexican clubs centered in the settlement houses. Speeches by correctly dressed, black-haired youths extol the patriots of Mexican history with a fervor that burns one's ears, whether or not one understands the Spanish oratory.

It does not take a knowledge of Romance languages, either, to appreciate the beauty of the young Mexican women as they appear on these programs.

"Miss Mexico" wears a modest peasant kirtle and skirt, with the coat of arms of Mexico appliqued upon it. Her pretty face is set off with her mother's gold earrings; her long braids are tied with Mexican green ribbons; she uses no lip-stick, no rouge.

"Miss Spain" is stately in black lace mantilla. At her throat is a fragrant blossom, the white "nardo," tenderly reared in a pot from a plant brought from the homeland.

"Miss America" is there, too, for the Mexicans would not forget to compliment their adopted country. She is chosen from the staff of the settlement where the fiesta is held, a graceful gesture. She may happen to be a Czechoslovakian or an Italian by birth, but no matter. She is "Miss America" to the Mexican colony.

Fiestas such as these are dear to the Mexican heart. Working at lowly labor in the industries of Chicago or, as a few do, in the arts and professions, the Mexicans all find time for a little gayety, precious gift to bring to a big city.

Armenian Prelate Greets Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 23—The newly-elected prelate of the Armenian Churches of America, Bishop Leon Tourain, for eight years Armenian Bishop of the North of England, left here today for Boston, where he will call before taking up his duties in New York. He sent the following exclusive message to The Christian Science Monitor to be conveyed to the people of the United States:

"I greet the great American nation with deep gratitude, for your magnificent work which you have accomplished with your schools, colleges, orphanages, as well as philanthropic institutions, for the moral and educational well-being of my nation, in Anatolia and in Armenia, for the last half a century.

"During the World War the noble American nation became to us the 'Good Samaritan, and may I add that we enjoy with deep appreciation your hospitality, and consider the United States as our second Fatherland."

Born in Constantinople in 1880, Leon Tourain became the youngest bishop of his day in 1912. During the World War he served as bishop prelate of the Diocese of Bulgaria. He was twice arrested at the request of the Turkish Government and sentenced to capital punishment. But each time he was liberated, thanks to the good will of ex-Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

In 1919 he joined in the deliberations of the Armenian National Council in Constantinople. He experienced a remarkable escape from the hands of the Turks in the defeat of the Greek army in Asia Minor. He reached Athens, where he threw himself into the work of helping the refugees.

He represented the Armenian Church at the Anglican conferences at Lausanne in 1927 and Lambeth in 1930.

Rouen to Conclude Joan of Arc Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROUEN, France, May 23—Memorial celebrations which will reach their culmination next Saturday on the 500th anniversary of the execution of Joan of Arc in the Place du Vieux Marché, commenced here today.

The celebrations at Rouen bring to a close a series of ceremonies extending over the last three years during which the stirring events of the fifteenth century have been dramatically revived at Domrémy, Orléans, Rheims and Compiègne.

A memorial chapel is to be erected on the very spot where Saint Joan was executed. Contributions toward its cost (5,000,000 francs or $200,000) have been made by admirers of the heroine in France, England and other countries.

Among the features of the celebration are a congress of historians under the leadership of Gabriel Hanotaux and a contest in which several cantatas specially composed for the occasion have been submitted.

In an historical cortège depicting the entry of King Charles VII into Rouen about 1000 townspeople clad in fifteenth century costumes are taking part.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MANUFACTURER of highest grade line dresses and lingerie selling direct to consumer has openings for experienced men and women as district managers in New England states; line on display at Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass. Monday afternoon and evening. Phone or call. Ask for Mr. HORNSTEIN. If unable to call, write ROSEMAID CO., Galion, Ohio.

ANTIQUES

GRANDFATHER CLOCK for sale, made in 1800 by E. Baker, maker of Simon Willard clocks, since 1837; excellent condition. K-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 8961.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN, in the Adirondacks, Upper Jay, N. Y.—A happy summer for boys 7-15: swimming, camping, sports, special supervision; hand crafts. Write for literature. Mrs. IRENE S. IVES, 1202 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT, Point Independence, Onset, Cape Cod—8-room cottage, wide verandas, modern improvements, garage; excellent bathing; Christian Scientists preferred. P. O. Box 342, Point Independence, Mass.

ISLE OF SPRINGS, ME.—For rent, eight-room bungalow; ocean and river; never rented before. For full particulars address Mrs. ROGER D. LONG, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0019.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and French domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 521 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc. 105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnn. 5389 Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturdays.

FURNITURE

PEWS, CHANCEL FURNITURE
Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment
JACKSON Folding Chairs
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Capitol 5039
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Sentwood.
IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1,000 all-size tables to rent.
SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Beat a City."

HELP WANTED

EXCELLENT all-round cook, white, at lake shop at shore; ideal working conditions; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. K-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MARCELLER to assist in beauty shop, whole or part time. GERTRUDE MAE BEAUTY SHOPPE, 6718 211th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RELIABLE young woman to assist with four-year-old boy and with chamber work; $60 per month for summer in Connecticut; to take full charge small city apartment October 1st; reserved salary. Write Box M-29, Room 1904, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 159 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive booklet. Under management of Mrs. KATHRYN BARBOUR.

HOUSES TO LET

CHESTNUT HILL—Furnished house for month of August, 8 rooms, sun parlor, garage; beautiful location. L-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT, furnished, for July, August, September, seven-room house; large airy rooms, well furnished; 10 miles from New York City; bus service. 340 Edgewood Avenue, West Englewood, N. J.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Summer June, July, August, completely furnished 8-room house; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, gas refrigeration, electric laundry equipment, garage. Hav. 4-5660.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—June to October, all-year house on Sound; private beach; between New Haven and Milford; sleeping porch, bathroom, tennis court; cance. JEROME DAVIS, 2139 Edwards Hall.

WHITMAN, MASS.—Furnished country home to let—8 rms., all conveniences; old-fashioned garden. L-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LECTURES

LECTURES
We are printing in full in our issue of June 13 the lecture: Christian Science: Its Healing Message, by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., of Chicago, Ill. Copies are 25c each. Orders must be received by June 1st. The Fairhaven Star, Fairhaven, Mass. Foreign postage extra.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Motor Service to Maine, Vermont
118 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
To MAY market 2007

I SELL from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. to save rent of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, my fine old mahogany dining table and furniture moving. HOWLETT, STEVENS, 191 Harvard St., Boston 16, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2466.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to wearer; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn., Dept. CS 4.

APARTMENTS TO LET

— BOSTON —
If you are looking for a furnished or an unfurnished apartment for a short or long period, we have the right one for you.
Hancock-Gordon Co.
Mrs. Hancock Miss Gordon
1359 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Regent 3181

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE—Waterfront cottage for season to family of adults; care of premises of more consideration than price. L-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS open to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' renowned standing through which organizations are interviewed for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, and includes: present position protected; not a registration bureau; send us your name and address for details. R. W. BLAKE, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL

VISIT with art director important art and cultural centers this summer; small congenial group; low cost; fine accommodations; July sailing. For itinerary F-7, 1006 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

Olde English Marmalade
Made from an old English recipe with California fruit; 2-lb. jar $1.00, 3-lb. jar $1.25; postpaid anywhere in U. S. A. POST-BURNS, 2008 West 49th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced German teacher, privately and also available to teach one class in French. Apply immediately to F-100, 1910 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; responsible; delightful location overlooking bay; 7½ blocks subway. 9834 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delightfully furnished apartment with porch overlooking Asheville Country Club. OWNER, 18 Golf Burset.

AUDUBON CIRCLE
DESIRABLE APTS.—4 rooms, reception room, bath, screened or glassed sunny porches; also to sublet furnished apartment. Apply 14 Medfield St., Boston. Kenmore 0067.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3313

BACK BAY
1 & 2-Room Apartments, $30 to $45
99-103 Norway Street
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 38 Hemenway St., Boston Ken. 9238
Or see janitor on premises.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4760.

BOSTON
Unique Dinette Suites
114-122 RIVERWAY
1, 2 and 3 Rooms
RENTALS, $45.00 and up
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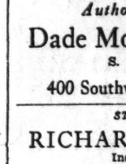

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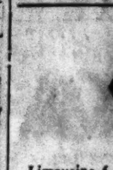

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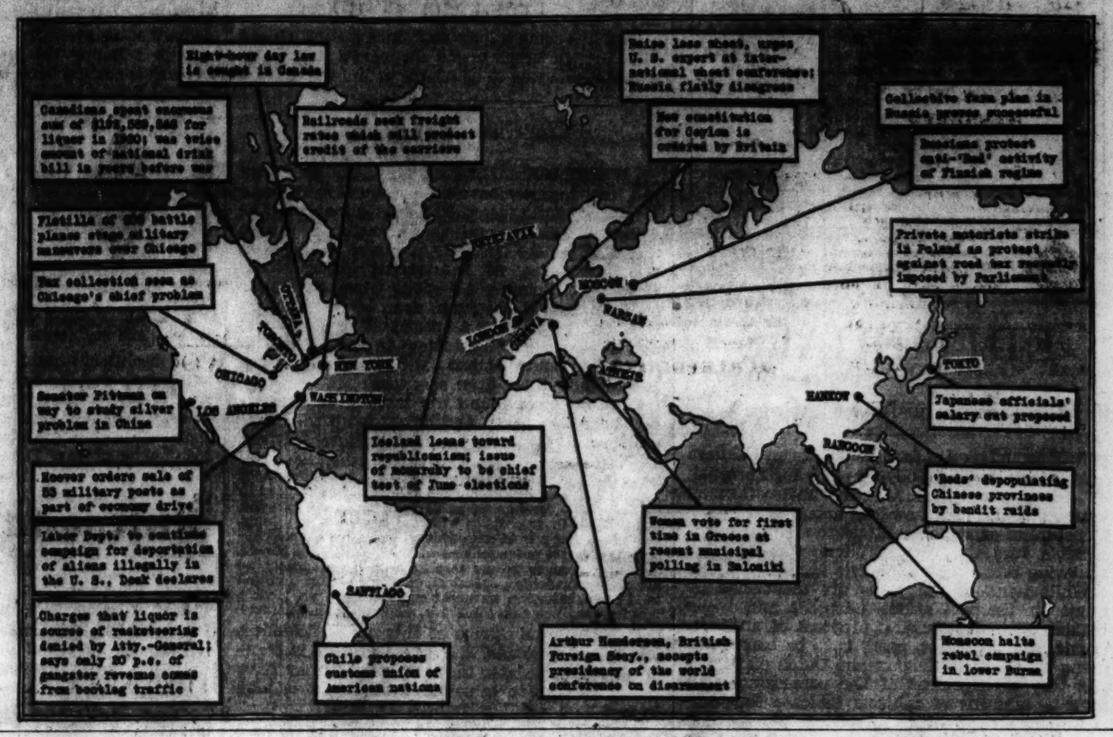
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Eight-hour day law in effect in Canada
Canadians spent enormous sum of $167,529,666 for liquor in 1930; was trial ment of national drink bill in years before war
Railroads seek freight rates which will protect credit of the carriers
Swiss lose shoot, urges U. S. report at international shoot conference; Russia flatly disagrees
New constitution for Ceylon is created by Britain
Collective farms plan in Russia proves successful
Russians protest anti-"Red" activity of Finnish regime
Flotilla of 100 battle planes stage military maneuvers over Chicago
Tax collection seen as Chicago's chief problem
Private motorists strike in Poland as protest against road tax recently imposed by Parliament
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
MOSCOW
HARBIN
TOKIO
MANDOW
RANGOON
Senator Pittman on way to study silver problem in China
Iceland leans toward republicanism; issue of monarchy to be chief test of June elections
Japanese officials' salary cut proposed
'Reds' depopulating Chinese provinces by bandit raids
Hoover orders sale of 25 military posts as part of economy drive
Labor Dept. to continue campaign for deportation of aliens illegally in the U. S., Doak declares
Women vote for first time in Greece at recent municipal polling in Salonika
Charges that liquor is source of racketeering denied by Atty.-General; says only 20 p.c. of gangster revenue comes from bootleg traffic
SANTIAGO
Chile proposes customs union of American nations
Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secy., accepts presidency of the world conference on disarmament
Monsoon halts rebel campaign in lower Burma

All Nature

Luna Moth

AMONG those acquainted with American winged insects the luna moth is a general favorite because of its beauty of form and delicate tinting. From southeastern Canada to the Dakotas, and from Florida to Mexico, this long-tailed moth is fairly common; but as it is of nocturnal habits comparatively few people see it in freedom.

This is a large moth, at some instances measuring four inches from tip to tip of spread fore wings and perhaps five inches in length. The lovely green soon fades to light gray, but the uneven band of purple-brown along the upper margin of the fore wings is fairly constant, although it gives place to pale yellow rims about the wavy outlines of the hind wings, which are greatly prolonged in slim tails with an outward crescent sweep.

Each of the four wings is marked by a transparent, eye-like "moon" (hence the name, luna), edged with yellow, blue and black. The plump body is coated with pale yellow hairs, which at times spread to the wings. The antennæ are feathered, instead of being knobbed, like a butterfly's.

Hickory, walnut, maple, sassafras and sweet gum trees are among those which female lunas choose as host plants for the larvæ which hatch from their eggs. In some places there may be two broods during the summer.

The caterpillar is of a light green with a pale head, and yellow lines down and across the back. It may be three inches long before it decides to spin its case within a crumpled leaf. Luna cocoons are thinner than most, with little silk padding, and may rattle when you pick them up.

Word a Day

Habitué

Pronounced preferably *ha-bit-u-a'*, with principal accent on the last syllable, secondary stress on the second; first *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *unite*, second *a* as in *ace*. Observe, but avoid so far as practicable, the tendency to palatalize the *t* and *u* into *chu*.

We borrowed this word from the French *habitué*, "one who habitually frequents a place or class of places," without change in spelling or sense, although we have developed our own pronunciation. The French based their word on the Latin *habituare*, "to bring into a habit of body," an extension of *habere*, "to have, hold."

Our word appears to have taken on an undesirable implication; one is seldom referred to, for instance, as a church habitué.

Example: "The police were on the lookout for a certain night-club habitué."

Notes and Queries,

Adverse (Mrs. W. H. E.)—Keep the accent on the first syllable, *ad'-verse*. This applies also to *ad'-verse-ly*. The accent shifts to the second syllable only in *ad-ver'-si-ty*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

PUBLIC opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate.—THOREAU.

The Mail Bag

Bedford, Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have corresponded with others who have written to it. I am 14 years old and have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School. There is no church in the small town where we now live, but we hold meetings in our home each Sunday. Before coming here I lived in New York City. The contrast is very noticeable.

I am especially interested in collecting postage stamps and in making miniature airplanes. I hope boys from Africa, Asia, and South America who have the same interests will see my letter and write to me.

Howard W. C.

Harrogate, England

Dear Editor:

It may be of interest to you and to all Mail Baggers to know that in Harrogate we are making good progress with our Monitor reading circle. We have nearly 20 members and hope to get more and more as time goes on. We should be very pleased to hear from any other Monitor group.

It is a few years now since I left a very nice boarding school near London, called Clear View. I attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 15 years, and now enjoy the great privilege of teaching a class of little ones myself, occasionally.

I am very interested in secretarial work, being at present a part-time secretary to a professor at one of the universities in the North of England. For a hobby, I breed canaries. I have seven at present, and it is so lovely to hear them in the early morning all singing together. The father bird, whose name is Christopher, is very tame; he often perches on my shoulder and will take anything out of my hand or from between my lips. I am also interested in photography.

I should be very glad to hear from anyone who cares to write to me.

Muriel C.

La Grange, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although I live in La Grange, Chicago is really our city, as we live only 15 miles away. Everybody is intensely interested in the coming World's Fair. I have been down to see some of the buildings already.

Two buildings are especially striking. One is a brilliant red, the other green. One has very tall, narrow doors and the other wide and low. I do not know as yet what they are going to be used for. Other buildings in this district which are interesting but not so futuristic are the Planetarium, which explains all about the stars, moon and planets in a realistic scene, and the Aquarium, which has every imaginable kind of fish in it except the most common ones. The Field Museum is older than these other buildings, but perhaps the most interesting, and it would take several weeks to absorb all that is in it. On the first floor are the animals, quite a few that I had never heard of—Indian and Eskimo life scenes, and their dress, pottery and customs. On the second floor one finds jewelry, such as bracelets, rings, etc., which are either ancient or famous, and Chinese and Japanese objects. The basement floor has many objects of ancient history, such as ancient ships, houses, cave drawings and papyrus rolls.

Near our outer drive along Lake Michigan is the famous Buckingham Fountain, which is the most fascinating sight of all, especially at night. A replica of Fort Dearborn has also been built.

I should like to correspond with any girl of my age (14) and tell them more of Chicago. I am interested in sculpture and have a fairly good size stamp collection. I should like to say that the Monitor has done "loads" for my school work. I should like especially to correspond with someone in Ireland, as I know it must be a fascinating country.

Janet W.

Wakefield, Yorks., England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although we have taken the Monitor seven years. I enjoy the stories published in the Monitor, especially "Heroes of Other Lands."

I attend a secondary school which is situated in a beautiful park. In summer there are many wild flowers in the grounds, and birds sing all the time. I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Wakefield.

We have a dog called Snubs, after Snubs in the Monitor. He is a rough-haired terrier and does many tricks. I am interested in stamps, sports and animals. I should like to correspond with any girl my age (12). Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Marjorie I. S.

The following would like to receive letters:

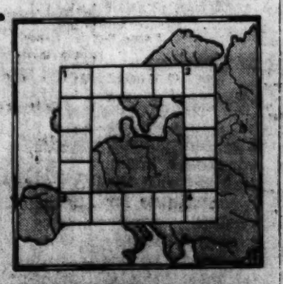
For Girls

Thelma W. (12), Seattle, Wash.
Marie N. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from abroad.
Margaret I. (13), Farmer City, Ill.
Eleanor W. (15), Breckenridge, Tex.—Especially from abroad.
Florence Q. (16), Portland, Ore.—From the Atlantic Coast states.
Kathleen L. (junior in high school), Salem, Ore.—Interested in music, books and sports.

For Boys

Allan C. (12), Chicago, Ill. (We do not furnish addresses but if you will send in your letter to Henry we shall be glad to forward it.—Ed.)
Henry J. (13), Williamsburg, N. Y.—Exchange stamps.

Rivers of Europe Puzzle



Can you fill in the names of these four important rivers of Europe?

1-2—Rome stands on this river.
3-4—Paris stands on this river.
1-3—Lisbon stands at mouth of this river.
2-4—Cologne stands on this river.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Word Puzzle:

Veil
Acre
Cafe
Arch
Team
Inch
Over
Nest
Vacation.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

London

JOE is a rag-and-bone man; he goes from house to house, buying up all the odds and ends that no one else seems to want. But Joe is not an ordinary kind of rag merchant; he is really a fairy prince in disguise.

Going down Lifford Street one morning, he purchased many things, including a wicker-work cradle. He smiled dreamily as he fixed it on to his little truck, and covered it up. Memories of his own children . . . now all grown and out in the world, no doubt, filled his thoughts. He had paid three shillings for it. It would bring at least five on reselling, as it was nearly new.

"Any rags an' bones?" he called, pausing outside the small houses; "any rags an' bones?"

A woman looked out of a lower window and beckoned him. "How much for this lot," she asked, showing him a box full of odds and ends.

Joe summed them up. "Just threepence, Ma'am."

"That ain't much," she said rather sadly; "you see I want to sell everything I can, so as to get things for the little one . . . next month. . . . Can't yer make it a bit more?"

Joe took in the situation; he saw that the woman's house was spotlessly clean, but so tiny and lacking many comforts.

"Got anything else to sell?" he asked.

She thought for a moment. "I've a pair of old boots; they're very worn, but maybe . . ."

She went away and brought them.

Joe glanced at them and saw they were practically worthless, but he turned toward her smiling. "Why, they are fine. . . . I can give yer two shillings for 'em, and let's say sixpence for the other things. Oh, and by the way, 'ave yer got the cradle yet?"

She shook her head.

"Well, I've got one and 'taint no use to me."

He took the boots and sundries out to his barrow; then quickly undid the cradle, lifting it as carefully as if it already held its precious burden.

"'Ow's that?" he asked smiling.

"Just wonderful . . . but 'ow much is it? Will the boots and things pay for it?" she asked eagerly, gently touching it with almost reverent fingers.

"Why . . . Ma'am . . . I just thought you could 'ave it. Come in 'andy, it will. . . . 'Here's the 'alf crown. . . . Good day."

Joe was too happy to speak more, and he turned quickly away, pushing his barrow along. It was some time before his voice was steady enough to cry his wares.

Lighter Vein

Suburban Chaff

"Have you a garden this year?"

"Not any more—we ate it for dinner last night."

Modern Simile

Customer (buying a suit): "How's the fit in back?"

Tailor: "Mister, it's as snug as a telephone booth!"

An Argument Against Progress

Another one of Junior's illusions is going to be cruelly destroyed when we get a television set, and he finds out there isn't any Kingfish or Madam Queen.

Just That

Jill's brother was drawing a landscape in his sketchbook. Suddenly she exclaimed, "I know what drawing is!"

"Well, Do[illegible]" asked her brother.

"Drawing [illegible] and then marking round the think."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Pan-Europe or Mittel Europa?

THE commission of foreign ministers at Geneva which has been studying plans for European union under pressure of the Austro-German customs near-union now has acted to set up a structure of expert committees to analyze and if possible fuse the various plans presented for achieving broad-scale economic accord.

While none of the plans are mentioned by name in the resolutions adopted, and while Maxim Litvinoff's Russian proposal of an "economic non-aggression pact" is to be considered along with Italian, Belgian and Dutch plans, yet the very arrangement of the committees and their assignment of subjects indicate that the comprehensive outline submitted by Aristide Briand on behalf of France will furnish the central theme of the studies.

The design of Pan-Europe with which M. Briand has replied to the Austro-German project is audacious in its scope. Its very boldness reminds one of that other Great Design for European confederation which was attributed to Henry IV. But that plan was in essence a political maneuver against Austria and Spain. Briand also is bent on sidetracking a part-Austrian scheme which has deeply agitated his country, but his chief aim is the same as it always has been—European appeasement through the creation of economic bonds of union.

The plan rests on a triple tier of economic, financial, and agrarian arrangements, inclosing a special plan for that Cinderella of nations, Austria. Its economic basis, which involves an extension of the cartel system, should present relatively few technical obstacles. Large-scale industrialists in Europe are almost as insensitive to national barriers as the financiers, and want nothing better than political encouragement to seek further and wider integrations.

If France is prepared to finance Europe with long-term loans, the second contribution also should be easy, and, indeed, probably will be expedited as soon as the French have put through the conversion of their domestic debt. Over the third basis of the plan—arrangements with agrarian Europe—European committees have been wrestling for the last year. It involves bridging the chasm separating what Francis Delaisi calls the Europe of the steam horse and the Europe of the draft horse. The most-favored-nation clause is an ultimate difficulty for a system of preferential tariffs. Much nearer are the obstacles which industrial Europe itself has set up against agrarian Europe.

Credits will lighten the load of debt which the draft horse is carrying, but agrarian Europe is also heavy laden with the inactivity caused by loss of markets in industrial Europe. Before the war the Danube had a good share in supplying Europe's import wheat requirements. One barrier to the resumption of that trade is the economic nationalism of western Europe. European countries have attached so much emphasis to home agriculture that few of them admit any foreign right to supply their basic foodstuffs on any basis save that of making up deficits. Since most of them have programs equivalent to Premier Mussolini's "Battle of Wheat," the possibility of farm deficits is receding.

So the Briand design has yet to be followed by actual architecture. As the French Foreign Minister himself says, the stage between the two is hard and rough. Yet none who for a twelvemonth past has watched the steady advance of Pan-Europe out of a land of fancy will be bold enough to say the obstacles are insuperable.

To M. Briand's zeal is now added the drive to produce something better than Mittel Europa. Can it be done? The narrower Austro-German proposal is not only easier, but, according to Dr. Curtius, is "within the frame of European cooperation," which other nations are invited to join. What, then, divides them? Just the lack of that complete understanding between France and Germany which must form the ultimate foundation on which any structure of peace in Europe can be built.

Some Miniature Golfers Graduate

THE golfing season again is in "full swing." Already the cards have been turned in at one international professional tournament, the British amateur title has gone back home, and more than 1100 golfers acquainted with the elusive Mr. Par have entered as contestants for the United States open championship.

Along with the news of the golfing tournaments comes a report that never before in the history of the ancient game have there been so many enthusiastic beginners taking up the sport. That means that the annual trek of the "duffers" is on, only in greater force than in previous years.

Golfing interests attribute the record attendance at golf courses in part to the 1930 success of miniature golf. This seems reasonable. Who of us have not said when playing on a miniature course that we should like to try the "big game"? Hence the graduation of many miniature players.

The swarming of thousands of last year's miniature golf fans to country clubs this spring has been largely responsible for the reduction which many clubs have instituted in membership and greens fees. The lower cost of golfing tends to make it not a "rich man's game," as it has long been called, but everybody's game. Crowding of courses has prompted the building of new ones, thus giving work to many unemployed. The latter steps are significant ones. Not only do new golf courses provide somewhat of a sanctuary for birds, but they also beautify the countryside or city where they are located.

Golf has come a long way since a Scottish lad swinging the crook of his shepherd's staff made a shot which was to be heard "round the world."

The Cult of Fickleness

AN ENGLISHMAN, a Frenchman and an American recently have been discussing Old and New World tastes. The Englishman was the Prince of Wales, and the Frenchman, André Siegfried, whose specially prepared monograph was introduced at the recent International Chamber of Commerce sessions, where the American, Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, was a speaker. The differences and similarities of customers in Europe and in North and South America were the general subject of these three keen observers.

Dean Donham found the taste of the American consumer fickle, and linked it up with supposed social trends in the United States, saying:

> Typical social controls such as exist in older, more highly integrated and stratified social organisms are almost wholly lacking. Expenditures, except for necessities, are decided by the individual for himself as he rationalizes his own life, rather than in accordance with the custom of his group. Our whole group is in consequence responsive to mass appeals to a degree not paralleled and little understood abroad. Moreover, because we are responsive to mass appeals, we are as a group fickle. . . . Instead of sticking to old and well tried habits in buying, we must constantly have new models, new fashions, new colors in Fords, many bodies in Cadillacs.

Dean Donham attributed this cult of fickleness wholly to Americans. The Prince's speech in Manchester a week later indicates that it may have found its way to other countries: that it may in fact be a world movement. He said:

> We forget that a change of taste has come over the world since the war. It is a world-wide change. In the past an article sold mainly on account of quality and durability—that was because people could afford it. Today, the majority appear to desire goods that will not last so long. The first reason is they want cheaper goods. Another is they are always looking forward to some improvement. Another reason is that we have got into the habit of wanting change for the sake of change. In fact, the taste of the world is becoming as fickle as woman's fashions.

Still another side to the question was brought out in Professor Siegfried's iteration of the familiar charge that goods in America are uniform and standardized. "In order to be able to get a really good motorcar that is not too dear," he observes, "it is clearly necessary to resign oneself to having a car that does not differ from every other car." And he goes on to describe American advertising thus:

> Psychological rules that serve as a basis for American advertising and marketing methods are of marvelous simplicity, realistic, we should say, to the point of cynicism, if they were not merely the effect of realism without the slightest mental reservation. Advertising and marketing manuals read in the United States remind one in their unvarnished simplicity and directness of the advice given to princes by Machiavelli, who also was by no means Machiavellian, but merely matter of fact.

To which again might be added some remarks by the Prince on his return from South America:

> Our foreign competitors advertise a great deal, and foremost among them are our friends in North America. I have heard a great many Englishmen say that the American way of boosting goods and the American form of publicity is very vulgar. That is entirely a matter of opinion, but the fact remains that our friends in the United States "get away with it." To use one of their phrases, they "can put their goods across." If we wish to push our goods better, we shall have to take a leaf out of their book.

These views on the same trade problems by such well-informed observers of three nationalities are striking because of the interplay of their conclusions. One wonders a little if here and in other discussions the assumed differences in national characteristics are not being overstressed. If the tags "American" and "European" could be dropped, would not the matter stand out somewhat more clearly?

Modern advertising is apt to be vulgar, but it is compelling. It is having world-wide effects. Sometimes the effects are lamentable; often they are to everyone's benefit. Advertising appears to be the sword and buckler of mass production; but at the point where the conqueror appears ready to standardize a nation, a curious "fickleness" of taste appears! Has not the sword turned against its wielder—has not, in fact, advertising produced new tastes, which are the reaction of individualism against uniformity?

Street Car Tracks—Where?

WHY should the center of the street be given over to trolley car tracks? It has been so allocated since this form of public transportation first made its appearance. Perhaps this division of street space still represents the wisest possible course. Again it may not.

Detroit is about to make a decision on the question. The city council has before it a proposal to move the street car tracks to a position one lane nearer the curbs on each side of the street.

That would separate them by two lanes which would be devoted to high speed vehicular traffic. The thoroughfare proposed as the proving ground for the experiment is being widened. Each half of the widened surface would be divided into four lanes. From the curb to the center of the street the four lanes would be designated, respectively, for parking, private vehicles traveling slowly, trolley cars, and high-speed private vehicles.

Whatever its merit is finally shown to be, the proposal has the value of reassessing the traditional division of street surface. Trolley cars using the middle of the thoroughfare do retard motor vehicle traffic even where safety lanes are provided. If the Detroit proposal can be shown to have the virtue of speeding up the flow of motor vehicles without adversely affecting safety, it will have wide usefulness.

The "Homeless Era" Is Postponed

FOR some time past the idea has been current and distressful to many newspaper and magazine readers who have nevertheless felt themselves rather proudly old-fashioned and contentedly aloof from a changing civilization—that the "home" is a fading factor in the United States. Soon, they have read, there will be no homes, the average family living in an apartment, eating in restaurants, and separating after dinner for individual choice of publicly enjoyed entertainment. Often, no doubt, such an old-fashioned reader has grasped with desperation at the spread of radio and the sale of books as indications that at least now and then some members of what is still called a family stay at home (as the quaint old phrase put it) of an evening or part of an evening.

It is a happy thing, then, to read that the "home" is coming back. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has been looking into this question, tactfully interviewing architects and shrewdly questioning purveyors of home entertainment. It finds the architects busy planning more and more houses for single families to live in, and the purveyors of adult games—ping-pong, backgammon, Camelot, and so forth—busily increasing their facilities to provide for growing demand. It is not, to be sure, as it was when Nathaniel Cotton, a poet more widely read in the eighteenth century than at present, wrote:

> The world has nothing to bestow;
> From our own selves our joys must flow,
> And that dear hut—our home.

No architect would admit, even at his most whimsical, that he had designed a dear hut, and it is evident from the report of these manufacturers and sellers of adult games that the unassisted ego is not counted upon to provide a constant flow of joy. There has been of late, one reads, "a revival of home entertainment, more parties are being given in homes than in public places, and this trend has become so apparent that builders in many places are including 'recreation' rooms in new houses." Such rooms, no doubt, when no party is being given, become family playrooms, and a poet playing with his family in one of them might justly exclaim that the world has nothing to bestow. These are pleasing thoughts to set against the much-exaggerated notion of an approaching era without homes.

The Maligned Installment System

AMONG the innumerable causes assigned for the collapse of boom times in the United States has been the practice of installment buying. The thrifty person has been asked to contemplate with horror the workingman with an income of $45 a week or so, whose wife has contracted for the purchase of refrigerators, radios, easy chairs, volumes de luxe, an automobile, and various other appurtenances of middle-class American life, for which she has to pay in all some $30 a week.

We have been asked to consider the melancholy condition of the installment sellers who were reported to have had thrust back on their hands an enormous proportion of the goods they thought had been disposed of at a profit. Even Will Rogers, that genial social philosopher, depicted Mr. Coolidge sitting comfortably at Northampton and reflecting upon the multitudes who had bought goods for $1 down during his Administration, leaving the task of the payments to be made during that of Hoover.

Come now, Mr. Julius Klein, the able and statistical Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who says all this is mere nonsense. The statisticians of the department have been making investigations. They find [illegible] about 12 per cent of the [illegible] annual retail business of $50,000,000,000 has been done on the installment plan. Moreover, in connection with the Labor Department, they have examined the budgets of a number of families with an income of an average of $1,500 a year and find that the annual payments [illegible] family on installment purchases is little more than $1 a week out of the $45 income reported.

The installment houses have [illegible] among goods kept unpaid for [illegible] polite word they use in this connection. On the contrary, installments are being paid just as about the same proportion as they were during the flush times. In furniture the number of repossessions rose from 10.3 per cent, which was normal, to 12.6 per cent this year, a not very significant increase. Electrical appliances went up about 1 per cent. The head of the New York Edison Company says that of 40,000 electric refrigerators sold on time payments, only seven or eight had been returned.

Jewelry would seem to be one form of self-gratification which the man hard up would deny himself, but oddly enough the percentage of jewelry sales made on installments was greater in 1930 than in 1929, and the repossession rate did not increase at all. In automobiles the installment sales fell off, but no more than did cash sales, and repossessions did not materially increase.

Dr. Klein sums up his statistical survey with the statement that the installment plan created no new economic danger whatsoever, but that "under the most grilling of tests by a world business depression of almost unparalleled intensity it has demonstrated its right to survive."

Yet it is possible that the installment system may have encouraged overbuying and consequent overproduction. It furthermore seems that our economist might consider the possibility that the depression in today's trade may have been aggravated by the depletion of the buying capacity of the people in meeting these deferred payments.

Editorial Notes

Stony Indians on the Morley Reserve in Canada recently swapped eighty ponies for forty secondhand automobiles, garage men reporting a substantial profit in the subsequent sale of the ponies. Interesting though this incident is, it is not to be compared with the trade between Indians and white men in which the former gave up the Island of Manhattan for beads and trinkets valued at approximately $24.

Razor blades, wrapped in an insurance policy which guarantees a certain number of shaves or your money refunded, are the latest. Now if collar buttons, insured against rolling out of sight, and shoe laces, insured against snapping at the most inopportune moment, are placed on the market, we'll be sure of keeping that appointment on time.

Might not the pending $500,000,000 merger of those two great rubber factories in Akron, O., be referred to as a supervulcanizing job?

The middle of an interesting chapter—that point reached by the average youngster just at bedtime.

Showboat in a World Port

THE tooting of a calliope advertised the Cotton Blossom far more effectively than the one-inch announcement in the New Orleans newspapers that the showboat was presenting "East Lynne." Away in the bayou country, the calliope's call used to echo across distant plantations and bring hundreds of eager folk to the river front; here, it mixed with ferryboat and factory whistles, the chug-chug of locomotives and the honks of motorcars. But in newspapers the showboat had to vie with stronger competition than the calliope encountered on the river front. Nearly a column of display advertising commended another "East Lynne," from Hollywood, to theatergoers.

"I believe we landed in a poor neighborhood," one showman confided to another, speaking loudly enough for a few arriving patrons to hear. He looked expectantly, first toward the levee and then at his watch.

Poor neighborhood! Just beyond the levee were New Orleans' most palatial homes, their owners wealthier than the make-believe rich men on the showboat stage. The Cotton Blossom had come much closer to these expensive places in the city than it could get to the plantation homes along the bayous.

There were special reasons why the residents of upper St. Charles Avenue and Audubon Place would answer the showboat's call—late. Motion pictures had become commonplace to them. So had the so-called "art plays." Unlike the bayou folk, who preferred to reach the showboat early so as to chat before a play, the inhabitants here were accustomed to linger at home over their desserts.

But by 8:30 o'clock the cleated and straw-covered runway from levee top to showboat sagged with late-comers.

"Hope we don't miss the first act," confided a former Mardi Gras queen in evening gown, as a university student eagerly led her across the gangplank. Just ahead of them, a poorly dressed man with baggy trousers stood at the ticket window buying low-priced seats for himself and family of four. Down the runway came débutantes, tripping along in satin slippers; subscribers to Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carré; drama students from Newcomb College, and others who were as eager as bayou folk might have been to reach the showboat.

* * *

For these theatergoers the Cotton Blossom was an institution lifted out of a glamorous past—when dusky crews sang aboard churning side-wheelers—into a world port, with its straining tugs, prosaic barges and ocean-going liners. Some had heard their mothers and fathers tell stories about showboats which made one-night stops at villages between Baton Rouge (La.) and Memphis (Tenn.).

The few punctual patrons were impressed by the showboat's neat appearance. Outside, they observed white curtains at the windows and many potted plants on deck. Once inside, they noticed a strange mixture of domestic art and stagecraft. More intriguing than the brightly colored drop curtain, with its water scene and its huge "C-B," were the miscellaneous furnishings. Artificial ramblers twined in a lattice above the stage front. To the right and left, Shakespearean scenes painted on the walls labeled the boat a theater; a scarf on the piano in the orchestra pit revealed that the craft was also a home. There was individuality, if not artistry, in other interior decorations.

These homelike touches of decoration caused one to wonder what could be seen backstage. Such reflections, however, were soon interrupted by arriving patrons and by last-minute preparations for the performance.

* * *

"Just three more minutes to buy chewing gum, candy and salted peanuts! The show lasts two hours and you may get hungry." The salesman's voice betrays histrionic ability. Truly his is a heavy rôle: Within a few minutes he appears in the orchestra pit with a bass horn; later, thinly disguised, as the heroine's uncle. He seems equally capable as salesman, musician and actor.

Ushers in make-up rush down the narrow aisles; occasionally they stop at the boxes, which are shut off from the "orchestra" section with a strip of bright-colored oilcloth. The best-dressed usher duplicates the peanut vendor's versatility; he appears later as leading man.

Now the curtain is rolling upward. All lights go out except the string of old-time foot lamps on the stage. The audience soon is listening to the spinster sister in "East Lynne."

* * *

Melodrama on stage heightens the audience's comic drama. These playgoers hiss the villain, not because they resent him, but because they know that on a showboat the villain should be hissed. Laughter at inopportune moments interrupts lines which used to make the bayou folk weep. When the heroine, in desperation, agrees to flee with the villain, her inconsistency arouses mixed emotions in the audience. A few patrons seem to take the play more seriously than the others.

A minor player tangles his lines and the audience giggles. The heroine, swooning, draws prolonged applause and laughter, as does the hero when he places her comfortably on a davenport. The audience's inclination to laugh out of turn seems to perplex the players at first; later, apparently sensing the difference between these spectators and the bayou folk, they exaggerate the most melodramatic scenes.

"Is the heroine the showboat captain's daughter?" someone asks a newspaper's dramatic critic, discovered in the audience between acts. He does not know. He has come to enjoy the performance, not to review it.

What a deal of energy the critic saves by not having to review the showboat—and its vaudeville between acts! Besides the main performance, he would have to mention the rain that blows into the Cotton Blossom's upper windows and drips onto patrons in the most expensive seats; the leading man's speech before the last act, in which he offers to share his one umbrella with each woman in the audience; the several players who stand near the exit to overhear brief but unbiased critical comments on their acting. Finally, he would have to write about an audience that enjoyed an old-fashioned melodrama, chiefly because of its setting, the Cotton Blossom.

C. E. S.

Notes From German Cities

Berliners Proud Of Their City

THE spirit of activity, the courage of experiment, [illegible] popular in Berlin in recent years has made the population [illegible] that year of their city's capital. The traffic was brought to a high state of efficiency, new and lovely parks were laid out all over the city, even in the heavily [illegible] quarters, public baths, gymnasiums, [illegible] and abundance of light and space, were built. Schools were remodeled; modern ideas about interior decoration permeated the cafés, restaurants and cinemas; plays of an almost revolutionary character were staged in [illegible] districts of buildings in the new simple, matter-of-fact architecture grew up over night, and skyscrapers, lower than in the United States but decidedly the acme of modern taste and convenience, are appearing all over the city.

No wonder that quite a number of people are beginning to feel a little anxious about the preservation of some of the old customs and arts. The swing with which the new was introduced was so vigorous that a number of handsome old buildings were removed to give place to new houses and make room for the traffic. Now Berlin, unlike the older south German towns, has only a few buildings of this kind and thus a plea to preserve them was made here recently at a meeting called by prominent leaders of the capital's cultural life.

* * *

Ski Popular In Munich

Munich in winter is the town of tanned faces. In no other German town, it may be safely said, are so many brown-looking men and women seen in the streets between Christmas and Easter. It is one of the most surprising features of this beautiful city. The tan is quite democratic. It adorns the shopgirl as much as the lady in the fur coat, the clerk and typist as much as the business man, the messenger boy and the tradesman. Now Munich is by no means a southern winter resort. Being situated in an altitude of 400 meters, the air is very crisp in winter and snow lies longer than elsewhere. But one need only have stayed a few days in the town to find out the reason. It is the ski. Walking down one of the main thoroughfares one suddenly beholds two girls in blue woolen training suits—jumper and trousers in one—dragging heavy knapsacks and skis propped on their shoulder. Here is a man hurrying after a street car, skis in one hand, knapsack in the other.

But all this is nothing compared to the host of ski bearers migrating to the Starnberger Bahnhof, the small station next to the Main Station, on a Saturday noon. And here we have the explanation—the near-by, sun-bathed mountains which bear the proud name of Bavarian Alps. In not much longer than two hours, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the famous German winter resort, is reached by slow train from Munich. But the mountains begin much sooner than that. It is here where the Münchener spend their week-ends. Here half of Munich lets go of its everyday work in the brilliant sunshine and crisp snow. As daring and as exhilarating as their summer sport—shooting the rapids in small canoes—is their winter recreation—shooting down the steep slopes of the Bavarian Alps.

* * *

New Home For Zoölogy Institute

Owing to a Rockefeller donation the Institute of Zoölogy in Munich will have a new home. The institute, which possesses the most important zoölogical collection in Germany, is housed in the Alte Akademie, an ancient convent, turned into an academy some centuries ago. This old building with dark rooms and tortuous passages, is altogether inadequate, having no space for the library, or for a laboratory. Funds for the new building are given by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, to encourage the interesting work carried on in the Munich institute. Professor von Frisch, head of the institute, is experimenting with bees. He is trying to ascertain in how far they are led by a sense of smell or a sense of color in their quest of honey. A close observation of fish has led Professor von Frisch to the discovery that fish possess a perception of sound, despite the fact that they lack what are considered to be the organs of hearing. Most fascinating are also the observations, made by Professor Goetsch, regarding the activities of ants. To be able to watch the insects more closely, an artificial ant hill was made of plaster of Paris. Professor Goetsch states that ants prepare a kind of "bread" of the grain they collect, by masticating the grain and then kneading it with their feet. This "bread" is crumbly and contains sugar. He denies that enmity exists between the different tribes. They do not attack each other.

* * *

New Highway For Cologne

Throughout all times Cologne has held a prominent position in European traffic. Two thousand years ago, when it was still a Roman camp, wide roads used for military purposes, which are still known today, were constructed. In the Middle Ages the military roads were converted into commercial highways. These, in their turn, later developed into important German and international railway connections. Now come the motorcar and the airplane, bringing towns and countries still closer together. What is described as the most up-to-date automobile highway of Europe is under construction at present, running northward and southward from Cologne. It will link up the industrial district of the Ruhr with the roads running along the Rhine starting from Bonn and with the network of roads in the Eifel and Westerwald mountains. Work was commenced in the most populated districts, so that all through traffic should be conducted as soon as possible along this highway. But there is already a still faster competitor—the airplane. The German Luft-Hansa Air-Traffic Company is planning to place the Rhine Valley air service on an hourly basis. Eight planes a day will then fly in both directions between the Rhine city and the Main town.

* * *

Education In Hamburg

Hamburg's university seems to be particularly a women's university—at least according to German standards—as not less than one-quarter of the students, viz. 855, are women, according to the annual report. The ever-increasing number of matriculations, which Hamburg has in common with all other German universities, shows an inverted ratio to the present economic situation of the country. It indicates a desire on the part of the German people for quality in their education and work.

Special attention is devoted in Hamburg to the welfare of the foreign students. An information office, the "Akademische Auskunftstelle," smoothes out the formalities of matriculation, procures suitable lodgings for the students and helps them to form connections with their own countrymen or with their German confrères, if desired. Again, every year in August special vacation courses are held in order to give the foreign student an opportunity for improving his knowledge of the German language and also to give him the possibility of getting in personal touch with congenial economic and social circles in Hamburg.